FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HONECKER HOSTS PARTY ORGAN EDITORS IN BERLIN

LD211426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in the Central Committee in Berlin on Thursday 21 February the chief editors of the central press organs of fraternal parties of socialist countries who are in Berlin. The representatives of the fraternal papers informed him of the results of their meeting, which is devoted to the exchange of experiences and current tasks of the party press, particularly the preparation of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the peoples.

Erich Honecker stressed the importance of the ideological activity of the communist and working class parties in the worldwide struggle of the people and all peace forces to avert the danger of a nuclear war and halt the arms escalation, whereby the prevention of the militarization of space is the key question. He expressed satisfaction that the central organs of the fraternal parties are deepening their cooperation in these goals.

The journalists of the press, television, and radio have a great responsibility, he said. Today, the point at issue is nothing less than the survival of mankind and the existence of our Earth. By means of comprehensive, quick information, convincing arguments, and with a view to the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, it is important to disseminate clarity and truth about the peace strategy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their constructive and realistic disarmament proposals. These proposals point to a solution of the present dangerous situation and can again open the way to detente and international cooperation, Honecker said. Erich Honecker welcomed in this connection the intentions of the fraternal newspapers to set out in detail to their millions of readers the historical lessons of the victory by the anti-Hitler coalition and their main force, the Soviet Union, over Hitler's fascism. This serves the efforts to today create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in order to banish the danger of war that is overshadowing our Earth.

Erich Honecker discussed in detail how the GDR working people are preparing the 11th SED Congress (April, 1986) through new initiatives and performances in all spheres. The press, television, and radio in the GDR act as a platform for the public exchange of experiences and as a forum for a comprehensive public dialogue. Their purpose is to familiarize all citizens with the future tasks and demands of socialist construction and provide answers to the topical questions resulting from the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress.

Viktor Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, member of the CPSU Central Committee, thanked Erich Honecker for his remarks on behalf of the representatives of the fraternal papers.

The meeting was attended on the SED side by the Politburo members Joachim Herrmann, secretary of the Central Committee, and Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1701 GMT on 21 Feb adds that during the meeting the participants discussed questions of future cooperation among the fraternal papers and approved a series of joint projects and activities in preparation of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist victory. During the meeting Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke on current questions of the SED's foreign policy while in the evening Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, gave a dinner for the participants.]

TURKISH MINISTER BEGINS TRADE TALKS IN TIRANA

Meets With Korbeci

AU211239 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 21 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz arrived in our country yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the Vice-Minister of Finances Gjergj Rakaj, the Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pirro Bita, etc.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Selcuk Toker.

The talks between the Albanian delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Turkish delegation led by the Minister of State Tinaz Titiz began today. During the talks opinions were exchanged on the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

The minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner tonight in honour of the Turkish Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz and the persons accompanying him. Present at the dinner were the Minister of Industry and Mining Hajredin Celiku, the Minister of Energetics Lavdosh Hametaj, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana Jashar Menzelxhiu, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and others. Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Selcuk Toker. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Trade Protocol Signed

TA220750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Tirana in connection with a Turkish-Albanian trade agreement. The protocol was signed by State Minister Tinaz Titiz, who is on an official visit to Albania, and by Albanian Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. The goods to be traded between the two countries this year have been determined by the protocol.

State Minister Titiz was received by Albanian Prime Minister Adil Carcani. Titiz will conclude his contacts in Tirana tomorrow.

DURRES PLANT COMPUTER SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

AU211830 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 21 (ATA) -- A group of specialists of radio-TV plant in Durres, parallel with the other tasks, have made a series of studies and are making experiments to produce new electronic equipment.

A group of specialists turned out a computer, which was placed in one of the blast furnaces of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine at Elbasan. The tests were successfully performed, something which paves the road to the production of other computers for the needs of different sectors of economy.

TODORIEV INTERVIEWED ON POWER SHORTAGE

AU202139 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1840 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Interview "in the studio of Bulgarian Television" with Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply [title as heard], by Marko Khrenov, "political commentator of the Committee on Television and Radio, and Kolyo Kolev, deputy editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO," -- live]

[Text] [Interviewer] For some time now many citizens, concerned with the difficulties in electric power supply, have been calling the Bulgarian Television, the Editorial Board of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, and other Bulgarian newspapers. This prompted us to invite Minister Todoriev into the Bulgarian Television studio to conduct a talk with him in which we will try to outline the state of our power supply at the moment, the problems which have emerged in the heating and electricity supply, and in fact in our entire power supply system. My first question, Comrade Todoriev, is this: We have a disciplined and wise public. Let us talk frankly with them tonight. They will understand the difficulties. Therefore I would like to formulate my question in the following manner: Why have the difficulties emerged?

[Todoriev] There really are difficulties in our country's electric power supply. There are many reasons for this, but the main ones can be defined thus: First of all, the commissioning of some capacities, which could have assisted in the better satisfaction of the unusually large needs of the population during this fall and winter, was delayed. Second, we experienced a prolonged drought, which caused the water level in many reservoirs to become very low, and thus the work of our water-operated electric power supply stations has been aggravated. At the present there is very little water in the reservoirs, and we in fact are forced to work with only one-third of the water capacities. Thus the power supply system is deprived of its most flexible element, and that which can guarantee the supply of the power quantity needed. Naturally, this causes certain interruptions, especially during hours of excessive use of electric power. Third, I must frankly admit that subjective reasons are also involved -- mistakes, accidents, wrong organization of exploitation, and so forth, which during such a period of low reserves, or no reserves at all, affect the organization of work much more than during a period in which there are reserves when these accidents and mistakes can be harmless. Fourth, we cannot ignore the difficult climatic conditions which emerged; the very low temperatures caused an increased use of electric power. Furthermore, at this temperature, the heating supply plants are working with heating water at lowered temperatures, and because of various reasons such as insufficient power or untimely supply of primary energy resources, there is an even greater use of electric power for heating, because the citizens are using additional electric heating devices.

[Interviewer] Actually, Comrade Todoriev, what are the limits of the present economic and consumer use of electric power, and what are the possibilities of the real satisfaction of these needs at present?

[Todoriev] The needs of the consumer and industry cannot be satisfied 100 percent at the moment. Therefore, certain difficulties emerge. I described the basic causes of this situation. However, I must admit that this year especially the consumers' use of electric power increased very much, I would say at an unusual rate. There are many explanations for this, and I do not want to dwell on them, but a fact is a fact. In this situation, there are periods, especially at such low temperatures, when we cannot satisfy all needs, especially when we take into consideration that we are working without any reserves whatsoever in the power supply system.

Therefore, certain limitations in the use of electrical power are imposed on us.

[Interviewer] I am sure that these millions of viewers who are sitting now in front of their television sets, provided that they have electrical power at the moment, are asking themselves a question which is more important than anything else: What is the solution to this situation?

[Todoriev] In this situation, the solution lies first of all in the rational use of electrical power and other power resources. I must admit that despite the difficulties and interruptions, we are not showing sufficient understanding for a rational and effective use of electrial power. I can cite many examples related to overuse of electrical power such as overheating, overuse of electrical sign advertisements, overuse of street lighting, insufficient local solutions to the problem of lighting and heating in major industrial plants when they do not work at their full capacity, and so forth. I would like to pose the question in its barest form: If we do not rationally face the issue of saving electric energy, we will have difficulties in finding a solution to the problem. We must understand that there is a limit to our electric reserves, as this winter showed us. We must understand that the state has many expenditures in producing this energy. The more efficiently we use energy, the better we will be supplied and the better the results will be.

[Interviewer] Comrade Todoriev, you are correct in your conclusions; however, there are more questions, and we at the radio and television ask ourselves what order will be imposed in the use of energy. In addition to all you said about the awareness of the people, what can you say about the organization and the control over the use of energy?

[Todoriev] I must say that the Council of Ministers is dealing regularly with the situation which has been created in the power supply and is adopting appropriate decisions on a timely basis. The last decision was related to announcing a certain order in cutting off consumers when there are interruptions in the electric power supply...

[Interviewer] Excuse me for interrupting, but there is a special factor here, related to the concern of the people with this order. Yesterday we announced a certain order which was immediately violated. Many people, including us, would like to know the reasons for these violations, how subjective or unavoidable they were, and whether their character was technical.

[Todoriev] The reasons are both subjective and of an objective, technical character. The subjective reasons are as follows: First of all, the order imposed certain limitations for each territory or district. If we do not have the needed discipline to observe these limitations, then violation of the work regime of the electric power system emerges. You know that electric power is an article which cannot be stored. The moment of production and the moment of use are one and the same. Consequently, we cannot store reserves which can be used when the order and regulations are not observed. Taking into consideration the fact that the energy power supply system is working without any special reserves, its disintegration from a technical point of view must not be allowed, because then the losses to the country will be huge, beyond any calculation, and the restoration very slow and continuous. Therefore, the republican controller is forced in such cases to cut off certain capacities so that there will be no serious technical interruptions in the electric power supply system. Consequently, I would like to appeal for a real observance not only of the order announced by the electric power system, but also self-imposed limitations by our consumers. Of course, the fewer violations there are, the better the order will be observed. We are adopting all possible measures to observe it.

However, I would like to say frankly that similar actions by the controller, related to maintaining the electric power system, are possible. Please do not consider such cases as disorder. Once again I would like to stress that it is very important to observe the limitations imposed on separate districts.

[Interviewer] Comrade Todoriev, the Editorial Board of RABOTNICHESKO DELO has received information that in many okrugs and major plants these limitations are not being observed. They are being violated not by a few percent but by 10, 20, 30 percent, and even more. What appropriate measures are to be adopted?

[Todoriev] This is true and we are adopting such measures. We have received prerogatives in this respect. I can tell you that even today there were such violations, which led to additional power cutoffs. This has been done by certain plants -- major consumers of power, but also by certain okrugs. Since at the beginning you asked me what order is to be set, and how we are to solve the problem, I would like to inform you that the latest decisions by the government involve decreasing working time in production, changing the working time, and so forth. The aim is to decrease the overload of the system and allow a more balanced division of elecrical power by both consumers and industry.

[Interviewer] Comrade Minister, you spoke about accidents as results of freezing and low temperatures. Do you think that our electric power system is doing everything possible, at least as far as people are involved? [Todoriev] I cannot declare that everything possible is being done. In such work there are always mistakes. I would like to inform you that our power supply, and especially the one based on coal, utilizes one of the lowest-quality fuels in the world. This causes additional difficulties. The coal is wet, contains a high percentage of ashes, and so forth. The high humidity causes freezing, the ashes -- [words indistinct] and objectively, in such a situation there are more chances of accidents. But I am talking about other kinds of accidents -- those caused by the lack of appropriate organization and sometimes because of mistakes. Therefore measures have been adopted to place the entire maintenance personnel of the power supply system in the power supply stations, so that accidents can immediately be taken care of. Objectively I must admit that at the end of the fall season and in winter there are more accidents. The endurance of the machines is then lower; they are scheduled to be repaired. However, if we overcome our own weaknesses, our personnel, the specialists and the maintenance workers, can eliminate the accidents by means of good organization, and can prevent additional limitations.

[Interviewer] Comrade Todoriev, our conversation has focused on the low temperatures, so let us hope that after 1 month things will look different. What is your opinion on the development of the power capacities during the current year, and the solution to the problem in the future?

[Todoriev] I would like first of all to stress that we must not forget certain difficult situations which have been created now...

[Interviewer] ... and we must draw the appropriate conclusions.

[Todoriev] We should by no means think that once this difficult period is over we can stop talking about rationally using energy, saving, and so forth. At the present and in the future the reserves of Bulgarian power supply lie in the wise, sparing, and efficient use of all power supply resources, and primarily of electric power.

Therefore, during the entire year we must talk about these issues, and during the entire year we must be concerned with the implementation of all programs on saving energy and on its more efficient use. We must not think that what is happening now cannot happen again. This should not recur, and in order to prevent this we must pool our efforts and emphasize the truly great possibility which lies in the sparing use on the part of consumer. I must admit that we still have not completely realized all possibilities to lower energy use, primarily in production, but also on the part of the consumer.

[Interviewer] What measures have been adopted for the future?

[Todoriev] A very serious organization for the future has been created for better repair of the existing capacities with the view of better using them next fall and winter. In addition, by the end of the year we expect the commissioning of additional capacities.

[Interviewer] I do not know whether our television viewers have been fully satisfied by our conversation. Of course it is obvious that the situation is very difficult. I think that it would not be bad if we agreed, Comrade Minister, that if there are more questions on the party of our viewers and listeners related to problems and complaints, such as the fact that our citizens are calling responsible officials, and their calls are not answered or returned, we will have to meet again and answer their questions. Let us hope that in the future we can continue this conversation, which is so important not only for this winter but also for years to come. Allow me to thank you.

[Todoriev] Let me say one more thing. It was difficult to say what I said, because nobody in the Bulgarian power supply system wants such interruptions and cutoffs. I would like to assure you that Bulgarian energy power supply workers and miners understand very well their responsibility and will do everything possible to find a solution. I assure you that the power supply workers are at their posts day and night and are doing even the impossible. I am not saying this because I want to defend our profession. In this context I am only asking for more understanding.

[Interviewer] Thank you, Comrade Minister.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY CELEBRATION

AU212102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] On 21 February Sofia's public festively marked the Day of the USSR Army and Navy. The meeting was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, and Dimitur Stoyanov; Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head; Georgi Georgiev, first secretary ofthe Sofia City BCP Committee; Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; Colonel General Vladimir Yakishin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; and military attaches at the embassies of the socialist countries.

Colonel General Boris Todorov, deputy minister of national defense, spoke about the decisive role of the Soviet people and the Soviet Army in defeating Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The speaker also spoke about the combat cooperation and collaboration between the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet Army, and between the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, and also dwelt on the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Colonel (?Gidi) Ordzhonikidze, USSR military attache in Bulgaria, also spoke at the meeting.

MLADENOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE UN EUROPEAN OFFICIAL

AU212155 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Klaus Sahlgren, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe of the U.N. and other members of the Bureau of the Commission who are paying a visit to this country, met with Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov.

The two parties to the talks discussed the contribution of the ECE to the development of cooperation in Europe in the present international situation. They discussed a number of issues related to Bulgaria's participation in the work of the ECE.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, chairman of the ECE and deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, also took part in the talks.

X X X

Today Mr. Klaus Sahlgren and the other members of the Bureau of the ECE met Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The two sides to the talks discussed a number of issues related to the trade and economic relations between the countries with different social orders and the ways for their further promotion.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev also took part in the talks.

YORDANOV RECEIVES FINNISH EDUCATION MINISTER

AU211813 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received Mrs. Kaarina Suonio, Finland's minister of education.

In a friendly atmosphere they discussed issues of the further development of cooperation in the sphere of education, science and culture.

Mr. Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, was also present at the meeting.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND USSR ARMY-NAVY DAY FETE

LD220703 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] A reception was held in Prague to mark the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. The Soviet military attache Major General Yuriy Chelpanov and Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin welcomed the CSSR highest party and state representatives Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and other officials. Present also were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 2300 GMT on 21 Feb carries a similar item which at this point adds: "Present were also CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives.

INDRA RECEIVES GDR'S GOETTING, HEYL FOR TALKS

LD220019 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, and Deputy chairman Wolfgang Heyl, who are in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak People's Party. In a friendly discussion they assessed the issues of the current situation in Europe and in the world and the possibilities for further advancing comprehensive relations and cooperation between the two countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION

LD201750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received a delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by its chairman, Hans Kleven. The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Present at the reception was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they spoke of the activity of the CPCZ and the Norwegian Communist Party in completing the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 18th Norwegian Communist Party Congress. They also evaluated current questions of cooperation between the two sides and both sides expressed interest in deepening it further. The representatives of both sides also exchanged opinions on the present situation in the international communist and workers movement and on some problems of international development. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism, in particular of the United States, aimed at escalating the arms race, which is a serious threat to peace and international security. They emphasized that in the year when nations recall the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism it is important to accelerate the struggle of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces for averting the threat of war and for achieving international detente and lasting peace in the world.

HOFFMANN, USSR'S ZAYTSEV SPEAK AT MILITARY RALLY

LD212155 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Michael Karst report]

[Text] The 1985 Brotherhood-in-Arms Week opened this afternoon in Erfurt's Thuringia Hall. Working people and soldiers of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army gave a cordial welcome here in the Thuringia Hall to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. After the national anthems of the two countries had been played, Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk SED Executive Committee, opened the event. This friendship week, he said, will give a new impetus to the further consolidation of the proven German-Soviet class and arms alliance on the eve of the 11th SED Congress. After this, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev spoke to those present. Here are excerpts from their speeches:

[Begin recording] [Hoffmann] This year we are celebrating Brotherhood-in-Arms Week and the anniversaries of the founding of our two Armies on the eve of two important jubilees: the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi rule, and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. Forty years ago, the Soviet Union, together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, and the antifascist fighters in all countries of Europe, achieved victory over Hitler fascism. The Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces bore the main burden of World War II. They played the major part in the destruction of the fascist Axis powers and their Armed Forces, particularly the greater German Wehrmacht. This victory, the appeal by the party and state leadership of the GDR says, following the Great Socialist October Revolution is the second world historic act of liberation this century achieved by the Soviet people. This victory saved civilization from fascist barbarism and also liberated the German people from Nazi rule. This opened up the way to the creation of a democratic, humanist state and social order on German soil. We have taken advantage of this opportunity and have created in the space of the GDR a new socialist state which, at the side of the Soviet Union, has exerted and continues to exert all its strength to preserve peace in Europe.

[Zaytsev, in Russian with superimposed translation] Dear comrades and friends, the brotherhood-in-arms with the National People's Army and firm friendship with the population of the GDR occupy an important place in the life of the members of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. The class and arms brotherhood has become close to the hearts of the soldiers of the Group, who are fulfilling their internationalist duty on the territory of the GDR. All troop units of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany maintain close friendly links with neighboring regiments of the National People's Army, and labor collectives in the Republic. Joint major troop and command staff exercises and a broad exchange of experiences have become a norm for our fraternal Armies. These days one can see our Armies together in exercise areas and training grounds, at joint celebrations and meetings, and in their free time. Everywhere and at all times the members of the Group feel the support of their brothers-in-arms in the National People's Army and see in them reliable comrades on whom they can depend in solving all tasks, however complicated, involved in the defense of the advance frontiers of socialism. [end recording]

STOPH MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD212253 East Berlin International Service in German 1617 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR is directing its efforts toward safeguarding peace on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. It strongly supports the peaceful elimination of existing tensions and conflicts, in particular the Middle East conflict.

This was stressed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, during a talk with Dr Muhammad Naji Shatlah, the Egyptian minister of supply and internal trade, on Thursday 21 February in Berlin. Willi Stoph added that the Soviet six-point program for a Middle East settlement is the best way to bring about a just and lasting solution.

During the meeting the two men stressed that the peoples and states must combine and multiply their efforts to safeguard peace to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno for mankind. The great importance of the Geneva agreement between the USSR and the United States to conduct new negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space and ending the arms race on earth was strongly emphasized.

Dr Muhammad Naji Shatlah thanked Willi Stoph for the GDR's solidarity in the struggle of the Arab states and peoples, in particular the Arab people of Palestine. He stated his country's intention to continue to expand relations with the GDR, which in the past have always proved to be reliable and beneficial to both sides.

Willi Stoph also assessed the development of bilateral relations positively, and stressed the GDR's readiness to continue and deepen multilateral cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, to the benefit of both peoples. The two sides expressed their conviction that good bilateral relations increasingly also produce impulses for improving the international climate.

The Egyptian minister has been in Berlin since Wednesday 20 February for talks on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

AU210840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 85 p 2

[Klaus Kimmel report]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- At the beginning of the 12th FDJ Central Council session in Berlin on Friday 15 February Eberhard Aurich, Central Council first secretary, read a letter to Erich Honecker which was received with great applause. The participants in the conference unanimously adopted the decision to prepare 100,000 of the most active FDJ members in the Ernst Thaelmann campaign for admission to the party of the workers class. The Central Council appointed Wilfried Possner, member of the FDJ Central Council Bureau and Central Council secretary, to the post of chairman of the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization.

Karl-Heinz Borgwadt, FDJ Central Council secretary, read the report of the Bureau and of the Secretariat.

The 12th FDJ Central Council session dealt with cadre matters. As a result of her election as chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the trade union for education and instruction, Helga Labs was relieved of the post of Bureau member, chairwoman of the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization and FDJ Central Council secretary. In connection with his assumption of another leading function in the SED, Wolfgang Herger was relieved of his duties as FDJ Central Council Bureau member.

On the grounds of his assumption of a leading function in the SED, Gerd Shultz was relieved of his function as Central Council secretary. He remains a member of the FDJ Central Council Bureau, however.

Renate Gubbe, secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk FDJ leadership, and Hans-Joachim Gliemann, department head in the FDJ Central Council, were coopted as members of the Central Council and were elected members of the Bureau and secretaries of the FDJ Central Council.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIA -- On Wednesday Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, received for a talk in Berlin Marin Marinov, deputy minister for foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two partners in the talk discussed topical questions of the exports and imports agreed upon in the protocol on the goods exchange for 1985. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- The GDR and Austria have eased the private payment transactions between the two states by increasing the amounts for noncommercial transfer payments. An agreement to that extent was signed on Thursday morning 14 February by Herta Koenig, deputy finance minister of the GDR, and Austrian Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky in Vienna. The agreement affects all those Austrians who have money in blocked accounts in the GDR and want to transfer it to Austria. This applies to all balances accumulated after 8 May 1945 from inheritances, real estate proceeds, and savings. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Feb 85 p 8 AU]

LAZAR, MARJAI BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS IN VIENNA

Relations Said 'Favorable'

LD211955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Istvan Bedo Report from Vienna]

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has been the guest of Vienna since this morning, together with Deputy Premier Joszef Marjai, State Secretary for Foreign Trade Istvan Torok, and Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergalyos. The discussions between the two heads of government and the official exchanges of views between the delegations will commence tomorrow. This afternoon Gyorgy Lazar first of all called at the Vienna Rathaus, where he met Mayor Helmut Zilk. Departing from custom, the high-ranking visitor did not inscribe his name in the city's Gold Book since he did so while visiting in 1976.

The mayor greeted Gyorgy Lazar by saying that his second visit to Vienna gives some indication of how lively the two countries' relations are. In answer to the words of greeting, Gyorgy Lazar said that in the nearly 10 years that have elapsed since then many things have happened in the world; but as far as the two countries' relations are concerned, we may say that everything that has happened is favorable. The present Vienna visit, it may be hoped, will create a further incentive for the further development of relations, added Gyorgy Lazar. The premier's program continued with an inspection of the Vienna Museum. In the meantime, during the afternoon Jozsef Marjai conducted a discussion with three members of the Austrian Government concerned with economic issues: Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger, who is also the minister for trade, commerce, and industry, Finance Minister Franze Vranitzky, and Ferdinand Lacina, who directs the affairs of transport and nationalized industry.

Sinowatz, Lazar Toast Ties

LD220542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Istvan Bedo report from Vienna]

[Excerpts] In the evening Fred Sinowatz, chancellor, gave a dinner in honor of his guest Gyorgy Lazar. In his toast he noted with satisfaction that the two countries' relations have attained an extremely high level. Here is another thought from the chancellor's toast, which places the present meeting in an international context: I consider it especially important that the contradictory world political events and 1984's tension have not affected relations between our countries, and despite the tension the East-West dialogue continues in Europe. The small and medium countries also have a significant share in this development, regardless of their social systems, said Chancellor Sinowatz. Gyorgy Lazar also said the two countries' relations are free of problems and he agreed with his host's view that notwithstanding the tangible results of cooperation, there is still enormous potential for greater cooperation.

EMBASSY FETE MARKS SOVIET ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD221137 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache, Thursday hosted a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest to mark the 67th anniversary of formation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The reception was attended by Mihaly Korum, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Lajos Czinege, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varga, department head at the CC, Colonel-General Istvan Olah, minister of defence, Ministers Peter Varkonyi of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kaoplyi of industry, and Laszlo Medve of health, Lieutenant-General Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of home affairs, Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, and members of the staff of generals of the Hungarian People's Army, leading representatives of the allied armed corps and outstanding personalities of the Hungarian political, social, economic and cultural life.

On the Soviet part the reception was attended by Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Colonel-General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Troops temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Several leaders and military and air attaches of foreign diplomatic representations in Budapest attended the reception.

RECORD GRAIN HARVEST REPORTED FOR 1984

LD201936 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Summary] For the first time in the history of Hungary, in 1984 more than 15 million tons of grain was harvested on almost 3 million hectares. Part of this was exported but most was used for animal feeding because slaughtered livestock could be sold more profitably at the world market than grain. Hungary is fourth in the world in terms of number of livestock per area. Over the last 10 years several new slaughterhouses and processing plants have been built. The output of the large state-owned plants is 500,000 tons a year but there are a number of medium-size plants owned by stockbreeding cooperatives and building cooperatives with auxiliary plants.

Although Hungary exports meat products to the United States, Japan, and the Middle East, or even Australia, its main market, for transport reasons, is the European countries. Hungary supplies about 1 percent of the world's meat production, but it shares 10 percent of the world's poultry market and pig breeding [as heard]. It is also the number one exporter of goose liver, while second in the feather and rabbit trade.

In the long term an increased (?world) meat consumption can be expected, increasing further the present 20 percent of exports in convertible currency.

Basic agricultural output has reached an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent while the food processing industry growth rate was 4.2 percent. This resulted in the improvement of domestic supplies, while food exports trebled. A third of the arable land of Hungary is used for export.

EGYPT TO OPEN SUPERMARKETS WITH HUNGARY'S HELP

LD211145 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI) -- Muhammad Naji Shatla, minister of supply and internal trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa, left Budapest Wednesday.

Muhammad Naji Shatla held talks with his counterpart and Ministers Peter Veress of foreign trade, Zoltan Juhar of home trade, and Istvan Szlameniczky, president of the National Council of Consumer Cooperative Societies.

Representatives of companies who accompanied the minister signed basic agreement with foreign trade companies on deliveries of vegetable oil and slaughter animals to Egypt. Possible import includes textiles and leather. It was agreed that supermarkets will be opened in Egypt with Hungarian assistance.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai met the Egyptian minister.

BRIEFS

CSSR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION -- The "Danuvia" enterprise, with the help of the Technoimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise, has signed a long-term specialization and cooperation agreement with the CSSR Martimex Export-Import Enterprise and the TST Rakovnik Factory. According to the agreement, the partners are dividing among themselves mass production of 22 different hydraulic elements, and from now on they will fulfill each others' needs for these products. According to the agreement, the cooperation deliveries will begin immediately in February. Both Danuvia and its Czechoslovak partner enterprise have been manufacturing these products for years through the purchase of licences and through private development, but both sides are also forced to import a great deal, mainly from West European firms. The organization of specialized production and the mutual supply of goods make it possible to considerably decrease imports accounted in convertible currency. The exchange of hydraulic elements between the Hungarian and Czechoslovak partners will exceed the sum of Rl million per year. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jan 85 p 9 AU]

HUNGARIAN-AUSTRIAN TRADE -- Budapest, February 20 (MTI) -- Considerable imports of consumption goods are realized with Austria. Last year hard currency accounting imports from Austria totaled 30 million dollars, and goods worth a similar amount were also imported, in return for Hungarian products. Under such commercial goods exchange, Hungarian products which otherwise cannot be sold via traditional foreign trade channels and marketed. The Austrian deliveries include articles easing shortages and ones extending assortment, for example, cosmetics, sports accessories, toys and instruments. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 20 Feb 85 LD]

PRC TRUCK, BUS AGREEMENTS -- Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian vehicle industry is again delivering lorries to China. The relevant agreement, worth some 25 million Swiss francs, was signed recently by the Mogurt Foreign Trade Company of Hungary and its Chinese partner, the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation. Hungarian factories are to deliver a total of 500 vehicles -- 200 Csepel and 300 Raba lorries -- this year on Chinese order. Between 1952 and 1980, 14,000 vehicles made by the Csepel car factory were delivered to China, and the majority of the older types are still in operation. This is the first time that the Chinese partner is purchasing high-capacity Raba lorries. Another agreement was signed recently. Accordingly, Chinese industry is to assemble bodies on 1,000 Hungarian Ikarus bus chassis, and there are possibilities for further expanding cooperation in bus production. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 21 Feb 84 LD]

SRV SCIENCE ACADEMY AGREEMENT -- Hanxi, February 21 (MTI) -- Kalman Kulcsar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Pham Nguy Thuong, vice-president of the Vietnamese Social Scientific Committee, Wednesday signed in Hanoi the 1986-1990 workplan of scientific cooperation of the two countries. The agreement envisages cooperation of the scientific institutes of the two countries in 25 areas including natural and social sciences. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 Feb 85 LD]

SOLIDARITY RETURNEE ON MEMBER ACTIVITIES ABROAD

LD212223 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Feb 85

["Second part" of interview with returned Polish emigre Jacek Knapik by unidentified presenter; date and place not specified; live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] In 1982, strange disputes began to break out among the Vienna emigre circles, especially among the youngest members. People began to devote more time to so-called private business [prywata] than to useful independence work. Naturally, everyone united under the banner of Solidarity, which, however, did not impede the progressing demoralization of various movements in Vienna.

I began our meeting today with Jacek Knapik by reading a fragment of a diary of Krzysztof Kedzierski, a Vienna activist of Solidarity. Mr Knapik, am I right to associate this name with the attack against the Polish embassy in Bern?

[Knapik] Yes and no, because you probably mean Kruszyk.

[Presenter] Of course.

[Knapik] Yes, it is simply...[presenter interrupts]

[Presenter] Did you know him too?

[Knapik] Yes, yes -- two men with names starting with K. I was sitting with the then chairman of the Union of Poles in Austria, Zdzislaw Knap, in his office. We were talking about some organizational matters, and at that moment Mr Kruszyk showed up. He came into the office and asked to have a brief talk, because he had some problem. He sat down, with his back to the window. Suddenly, he jumped up from his armchair and said: Gentlemen, I can't sit with my back against the window because somebody can shoot me in the back.

We looked at each other and smiled. Next, Kruszyk said: Gentlemen, I have made a bomb with quite a lot of explosive power, and I would like to plant it at the Polish Embassy. At that moment Knap looked at me and I looked at him. Knap said to Kruszyk: Please bring this bomb, we shall look at it first and see what can be done with it. Unfortunately, Kruszyk did not show up any more.

[Presenter] But can one get an impression from this about what kind of person he is?

[Knapik] Yes, a commentary is unnecessary.

[Presenter] I started with a fragment of Krzysztof Kedzierski's diary. Now we know that they are two completely different people. I would be interested in what you think about the statements contained there, about this private busines [prywata], about devoting oneself to something other than the work for independence, etc.

[Knapik] Part of the fragment that you read deals with 1982, when very many Solidarity activists of various kinds appeared in Vienna, who were very famous, and every one of them thought he was predestined to the role of his fatherland's savior. Actually, these people wanted to secure their own interests above all. The more sombody shouted, the more he expected material benefits. These comings and goings and the presumptuousness went on for quite a while.

[Presenter] But they were worth their while. You did say that noise could lead to material benefits.

[Knapik] Yes, financially it was worthwhile because those who shouted most benefited, let us say, more from those material factors and the lesser ones benefited a little less.

[Presenter] They were less noticeable.

[Knapik] Yes.

[Presenter] I think the entire atmosphere is well conveyed by another passage from Kedzierski's memoirs. I will read it:

Groups and factions began to form. People did not recognize a hierarchy. There was a lack of discipline. It was a question not only of distinctions but also of money. There were people who stirred and set at variance those who already disliked each other, only to derive material benefits. Anyway, the cult of the golden calf has remained with some to this day. The fine and noble slogans engendered by the Polish August, became in Vienna the object of common dealing. They were and are the cause of many abuses which for us Poles, have not and will not bring glory from the locals. What can you say to this?

[Knapik] First of all, I would say that the author of these memoirs himself has not managed to avoid the demoralization which is spreading in that community. At present he drinks a lot, feels altogether not needed; it is a disappointment for him with his inflated aspirations. You should realize that at present there are many such people who are disappointed, have unfulfilled dreams, and who simply drown their griefs and sorrows in alcohol.

[Presenter] That's in Vienna. What about other Solidarity centers, in Paris, in Brussels?

[Knapik] Vienna, compared with Paris or Brussels, is in the provinces. Over there, there are big opportunities, big money, and great wastage.

[Presenter] Perhaps I could also read a passage from a letter, dated 16 February 1984, to Zbigniew Bujak. The letter was written by a Japanese pro-Solidarity activist, Yoshiko Umeda. He was expelled from Poland in 1981. He describes his participation in an enlarged session of the coordinating bureau:

The meeting could be described as atrocious. The more noisy ones -- there were some who were unassertive, but there were only a few of them -- on the whole seemed to have blinders on. They can only talk about their merits. Naked ambition and total lack of competence. The basis of these people's credentials were only their offices held at home. The way they described it, they only wanted to make decisions without doing any work at the same time. Various fictitious -- supposedly democratic -- bodies were invented, so that everybody could take part in decisionmaking. About themselves, of course, since that is of prime importance, and possibly about others. They were not interested in what was happening at home. They were interested in how to manipulate things so that they would have power over the bureau and -- God willing -- over the TKK. Opposition against the bureau, from Bremen, from Toronto, was clearly visible. Looking back from where we are now, it is quite easy to understand why. Bremen -- Jagielski, Mikolajczuk, etc. -- turned out to be a felony. Several thousand marks were embezzled. Toronto meant Przetakiewicz, who preferred cash. And now there is no evidence of how much he has received. On top of that, he has bought himself a house.

[Knapik] Yes, the letter speaks of embezzlement in Bremen and Toronto. These facts are quite well known among emigre Solidarity activists, including [words indistinct] progressing demoralization in these circles. People who are dealing directly in hard cash steal more; those who are smaller fish and deal in less cash also do this and so are making ends meet. Among Solidarity activists in the West today there is talk of particularly great embezzlement in Paris.

[Presenter] I shall quote here an except from a letter from Jerzy Milewski to Bogdan Lis, dated 30 October 1983: The boys are trying to reorganize things but have come up against strong resistance. A very troublesome consequence of this is the fact that it is impossible to get a statement on the Paris branch and yet the Paris account is the main source of the committee's maintenance. There is still about $250,000 in it; in Brussels, after the payment by the AFL-CIO, there is approximately $190,000. Strong resistance in reorganizing things!

[Knapik] Strong resistance means an inability to get a statement from the Paris branch. We are talking here of the embezzlement of money by Blumsztajn together with Salan, treasurer of the CGT trade union. As far as we know, about 3 million francs have disappeared, for which they cannot account at the moment.

[Presenter] Milewski is finding it hard to account for money, too,

[Knapik] Yes, I wanted to say that as far as I know Milewski still cannot account for about $60,000.

[Presenter] And is anyone going to suffer the consequences of these abuses?

[Kanpik] I do not think so. Some matters have already died down. When things were worst for him, Blumsztajn said he was ready to account for things, to open up his heart and his account books in front of Chairman Walesa. He said this with premeditation since he knew that Walesa would never go to Paris or anywhere else, simply to check the books.

[Presenter] And what about the missing money as far as Milewski is concerned?

[Knapik] It will be covered by either by his patron, Brown, that is from the American taxpayers' money, or he will get a few receipts from the Provisional Coordinating Committee, the underground, and things will be settled.

[Presenter] What comes to my mind is an understatement, but I think it can be used here, namely that the money in both Solidarity bureaus abroad and in the underground at home is used in quite an arbitrary manner.

[Knapik] That is a very tactful way of putting it on your part. One could put it quite bluntly.

[Presenter] If you do not mind, I would like to quote here another excerpt from the letter from Jerzy Milewski to Bogdan Lis, dated October 1983: Mirek and Slawek often get donations for Solidarity in Poland, about which I know nothing and which don't go through the bureau's accounting system.

[Knapik] Yes. This is also a so-called open secret. Much of those collections, of that money, did not go through any bookkeeping system; they were never entered. They went straight into the pockets of the persons organizing the collection.

Besides that, perhaps I can remind you of the statement by Bogdan Lis concerning, for instance, infiltration of the security service, which proves, simply, that the funds earmarked for that activity were never noted, never entered in any ledgers anywhere.

[Presenter] Neither in the budget estimates nor in the list of expenditures.

[Knapik] Yes. This made it possible to manipulate the money at will. Apart from this, as I said, it was an open secret. In the West, in all the Solidarity bureaus, people knew that the bosses were stealing. The only question was: How much?

[Presenter] Did the TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], as the fundamental body -- the bureau only represents it -- did the TKK agree to this state of affairs?

[Knapik] The TKK's financial affairs are another matter. Of course, they knew in the TKK that there was embezzlement, because messengers travelled back and forth. But they went along with it because after all, the bureau was maintaining the underground in Poland and they didn't want to cause friction. Apart from that, the budget document which the TKK got from Milewski was abbreviated and didn't say much. Above all, one could learn from it that one of the bureau's greatest co-authors was the oft-mentioned AFL-CIO. And the final matter: Because the TKK itself didn't have a clear conscience where finances were concerned, it couldn't really reprimind the bureau. An example of this is the accusation made against Hertek at one of the TKK's meetings -- that he had embezzled $10,000. One must understand that there was practically no bookkeeping here at all. There was no control. The transfer and spending of considerable sums of money was based and is still based on people, and people are only human.

[Presenter] In our previous conversation, we recalled that during a period of more than 2 years, the TKK got something like $200,000 to run itself. That is a large sum to the ordinary person in Poland, but is it really large, when we are talking about the running of an underground organization?

[Knapik] I will answer you like this: A book came out recently in the West entitled "Conspiracy". It is a collection of interviews with members of the TKK. As they describe it, the underground operating in Poland looks very impressive. For the needs of the underground described in that book, this sum is indeed small. But please understand that, on a national scale, the TKK and auxiliary machinery number about 100 people: so, this is quite a considerable sum even if, let's say, someone is hiding in a villa driving a foreign car, and so on. Please imagine, Bujak gets $1,500 a month for his keep.

[Presenter] (?That's not) just for food, but for the whole set-up of course. I understand. (?You mentioned) the publication entitled "Conspiracy". It emerges from that, that the underground is almost omnipotent in Poland.

[Knapik] My acquaintance, whom I've already mentioned, my friend, when he told me about the book, just laughed at the megalomania and at the great opinion which those gentlemen who appear in the book have of themselves. Halfway through December, all this was a great secret. It was published in Paris by Piotr Iglinski, who fought a very great battle with the Smolar brothers over that book, simply over who would publish it.

[Presenter] They wanted to publish it as well, did they?

[Knapik] Yes. All this just boiled down to one thing: to cash. So, the main thing was making money.

[Presenter] So much about cash. I would now like to talk about the emigre activists. Does the book give true profiles of the people who are in it, of their personalities?

[Knapik] Well, it wasn't written to proclaim the truth but in praise of the underground, regardless of the facts.

In brief, the members of the TKK about whom I can say something, can be characterized thus: Borusewicz -- the most intelligent, a born conspirator. But he has a complex about not being appreciated by those around him. He was the one who launched Walesa who is now famous, and Borusewicz is still distributing leaflets. So they sincerely hate each other. Lis and Szumiejko represented the so-called worker faction in the TKK. Some of their activities certainly resulted from a real concern for workers' affairs. Muszynski, alias Witold, from Wroclaw, and Tadeusz Jedynak don't count. The greatest intellectual and character cipher in the TKK is Bujak. He didn't take the slightest step without the knowledge and approval of the people who gave him his political education and formation, that is, by the KOR people. It is a well-known fact that Bujak abstained from the vote at a TKK meeting when a general strike was being considered, simply because he had nobody to advise him. Now, as the rest of the members of the TKK know, Bujak is only an instrument in the hands of the members of the former KOR.

[Presenter] I think we will have an opportunity to return to these matters. So, thank you warmly for today's meeting and I invite the viewers to our next meeting with Jacek Knapik.

FRENCH RADIO, REUTERS SAID TO WANT GENERAL STRIKE

LD221016 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] The White House wants to spend as much as $974 million on the activity of the subversive U.S. intelligence agency next year, that is 22 percent more than this year. As the agency's director said, the sum would be spent running the propaganda war more effectively against the USSR and other socialist countries. This war is waged not only by radio stations paid by the U.S. Government. This is what the French radio broadcast to Poland recently.

[Begin recording] [French radio reporter] Referring to sources close to the opposition, REUTER also reports from Warsaw that the underground Radio Solidarity intends to broadcast an appeal tonight, calling for a general strike on 28 February. The agency quotes fragments of the planned communique, and I quote: Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) and Lech Walesa have turned to us to call for such a form of strike. [end recording]

In what the French radio, together with the British agency presented, there is not much new information. The scenario is well-known and well-tried. REUTER and Radio France Internationale want to organize a strike in Poland again. A general one of course, because that kind of strike is the best cure for a severe winter. Only the method of action is a novelty. This time, the English agency and the French radio do not even try to pretend that they are reporting on some event, or a statement to someone. They report on a statement that will be announced, but they know it in sufficient detail, so that they can even quote from it.

The REUTER agency has already made a tool of itself once, when it said that Polish television reported on the 1 May parade, which was alleged to be going in circles, in order to extend the time of the broadcast. Later they had to apologize. As one can see, last year's mishap has taught this seemingly reliable and world famous agency nothing.

SOLIDARITY PLANS TO BOYCOTT AUTUMN ELECTIONS

AU221155 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 22 (AFP) -- Solidarity will boycott legislative elections due in Poland this year, Zbigniew Bujak, head of the outlawed trade union's underground leadership, has said in an interview received here today.

The boycott could count on the support of "more than 50 per cent" of the electorate and was the best way to protest at the government's policies, Mr. Bujak said in a Solidarity newsheet.

The elections are due some time this autumn after they were postponed from last year. The government defended its decision by saying that the country's "normalisation" was far from complete.

The union said that between 40 and 60 percent of Polish voters, depending on the area, had followed a Solidarity appeal not to take part in municipal election last June, while the government claimed a turnout of 74.95 percent.

In other comments, Mr. Bujak said that there were currently 50 political prisoners in Polish jails, and that he would use Solidarity's "every strength" to secure their release.

SOLIDARITY PROTESTS EXTENDED WORK HOURS

AU211632 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1600 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Representatives of four banned trade unions have protested in Warsaw against the planned introduction of the 9-hour work day. A pertinent Solidarity communique was handed to the AFP office in Warsaw today. The trade unionists object to government decisions according to which factory managers may extend work days from 8 to 9 hours. This decision constitutes a "serious attack against the workers' rights" and conflicts with the constitution, it is said.

SPOKESMAN URBAN ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD211410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpts] During the Tuesday press conference for foreign journalists given by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, Elizabeth (?Gilett), a journalist from Canadian Press, asked for a comment on the communique on the 204th conference of the Episcopate. Here is the reply.

[Begin Urban recording] We are studying the communique. If necessary, relevant government bodies will give opinions on the matters mentioned in this document.

The highly-placed church representatives announced in public that the church would defend the priests against the attacks, that is, one understands, against the criticism of their nonreligious activity. A question arises. Is this to be understood as follows: that the church as an institution identifies itself with all the sermons which have been delivered, and also, without prior knowledge, with all the sermons which will be delivered? Does this include the statement of Father Malkowski that the communists are Gestapo collaborators who apply the Gestapo methods?

Or the recommendations of hate against our political system which, as Father Malkowski said, strives toward destruction of all which is alive? Or calling the authorities the parasite which can be killed in solidarity with God?

Are these the words of truth, love, justice, and peace as mentioned in the communique of the 204th concerence of the Episcopate, as the content of church teachings? Father Kardasz from Torun on 17 February of this year, having read out in the Church of Mother of God the Victorious the communique from the 204th plenary session of the Episcopate, compared the authorities of his state to Satan. Does this not aim at disturbing the relations between the church and state? Such disturbance has been related by the Episcopate in the communique to the words of criticism against such preachers' excesses.

On 17 February at the Poznan Cathedral, a priest saying the sermon quoted the communique of the Episcopate in the part mentioning the duty of the church to speak on the moral aspects of political activity. After this, he announced that whoever takes part in the voting in the general elections commits the grave sin of acting against his conscience. Are these deliberations about morality or is this pure political struggle. Does the church also express solidarity with everything which in places of religious cult is voiced not by the priests, but by the atheists invited to preach to the faithful? In front of the Stanislaw Kostka Church in Polck, Andrzej Gwiiaza appeared. Dariusz Fikus, the formal editor of POLITYKA appeared. Appeared at the Dominican Church in Poznan. Recently, the following appeared publicly in churches: Jacek Kuron, Stefan Bratkowski, and well apart from the atheists, Jan Rulewski also appeared, three times. Three times Seweryn Jaworski appeared in churches, the man who through Radio Free Europe demanded the release of the killers of Sergeant Karos as, I quote, this killing was child's play but with the best intentions -- end of quote. Recently, Leszek Moczulski appeared in churches, five times Anna Walentynowicz appeared, once Marian Jurczyk appeared -- this specialist of the scaffolds on which he wanted to hang the communists. Is the Episcopate really convinced that these people were on the mission of love, about which the communique of the 204th session speaks?

Also amazing are other accusations contained in the communique. For instance, the reverend bishops speak about the tendentious, selective information by the mass media. The reports by PAP, radio, and television from the Torun trial were full, extensive, and reliable, although, naturally, abbreviated. In this matter, a reply has been given to the church authorities by Janusz Roszkowski, the chief editor of PAP and Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee Wojciechowski stated that the accusations contained in the letter of Archbishop Dabrowski concerning the radio and television reports on the Torun trial are not justified by the size and content of the reports. This is also not confirmed by representative polling of the public reception of the broadcast programs. Janusz Roszkowski stated that reports by PAP were extensive and truthful, and PAP was rejecting the protest as unjustified.

At the same time, we would like to remind you, I quote Roszkowski, concerning statements about the monopoly [of information] that PAP was not the only source of information about the Torun trial. As is known, it was reported by the whole range of mass media.

The party, allied parties, and the state really do not have a monopoly on information, as suggested by the church. A most extensive, practically a shorthand transcript report from the trial, edited by the Press Office of the Episcopate, was printed by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY [Catholic Weekly]. These reports, approved by the Episcopate, carefully avoid just one topic from the trial -- critical words against the church authorities and representatives of the clergy and most documents depicting the background of the crime from this angle. In this light, it is surprising that the communique of the 204th Episcopate session mentions the principle that all people in the fatherland have the right to reliable information and condemns tendentious and selective reporting.

I would like to add that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which published hundreds of pages of selective and tendentious reports on the trial of the killers of Father Popieluszko, did not devote even the smallest article at the time to the case of Father Zych mixed up in the killing of militia Sergeant Karos. [end recording] This was a reply of Minister Jerzy Urban to one of the questions asked in the course of a press conference for foreign journalists.

URBAN 'ASTONISHED' AT UK ARTICLE ON GLEMP VISIT

LD211959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Here is a report by Marek Kassa on Jerzy Urban's meeting with journalists:

At the outset of today's conference, the spokesman talked about how society has reacted to the Torun trial.

Here is what Jerzy Urban said when he was asked by a TV news reporter, Janusz Sobieraj, to comment on Primate Jozef Glemp's visit to Great Britain.

[Begin Urban recording] It is not customary for the government to comment on a visit by the primate; and there is no particular reason why I should make any comment. However, I can comment on a certain fringe circumstance of that visit, in the form of the article which appeared, as if the welcome the Polish primate, in THE SUNDAY TIMES 3 days ago. This paper printed a very peculiar article with the shocking title: The Cardinal on a Tightrope. The author is Mr Peter Godwin. We read things in it like, for example: Observers suggest that both the authorities -- meaning the Polish authorities -- and Glemp are engaged in a complicated double-act with the pope, who remains the direct head of the Polish Church, running it through Glemp, his obedient bureaucrat. Indeed, the continual trips to Rome lend credence to the messenger boy theory. I would like to say, firstly, that the supposition that the government is engaged in any kind of act with anybody as regards the pope are wrong in substance and inappropriate in form. I am astonished too at the tone, which is not encountered in Poland and which is shocking to Polish public opinion, used by this British newspaper regarding Primate Jozef Glemp, calling him an obedient bureaucrat, a messenger boy. This is very shocking. This kind of arrogant tone is incompatible with the political culture prevalent in Poland.

The paper goes on to say: Lopatka's predecessor once stated government policy thus: If we cannot destroy the church, we shall at least stop it from causing harm. This is a lying insinuation pointed at the Polish Government. No minister for religious affairs in Poland has declared the intention of destroying the church; this is a provocation and a use of journalistic methods which, as a whole, cause outrage and opposition in Poland.

We read further on: Poles are of the opinion -- on the subject of Cardinal Glemp -- that he meekly complies with the state diktat. The consensus seems to be that Glemp veers dangerously close to the latter, that is to say, to the state diktat. I would like to state that the state does not apply a diktat or any kind of pressure to the church, which is completely sovereign in fulfilling its mission, and benefits from very good opportunities to fulfill it. The British paper makes untrue inferences about the state authorities, and does so in a dishonorable way.

In this strange article, we read that a new verb had been coined in Poland -- Glempic -- which means saying nothing at considerable soothing length. We can leave it to Polish public opinion to evaluate the level of this article, whose general drift lies in inciting the Polish Church and the Polish hierarchy to conflict with the state and provoking a break in cooperation between state and church. Anyway, the word glempic is unknown in Poland. This is just plain fabrication and impertinence directed at the primate.

The paper writes further that the church in Poland has disintegrated into a confederation of independent parish republics. We do not observe (?this process). Simply, the whole article is a transparently arrogant provocation of conflict in Poland between state and church; a clear expression of support for [word indistinct] priests, extremely hostile to the state, and opposition to the church leadership, which is abused because its attitude is a realistic one.

To cross the T's, here is another quotation from this strange article: The specter of Polish bloodshed remains at the forefront of his mind -- meaning Primate Glemp's. He will do almost anything to prevent this vision becoming a reality. So, the accusation levelled at Primate Glemp at the end of the article is that he does not dream of bloodshed in Poland. I have no comment on that. [end recording]

Minister Jerzy Urban also gave answers to many detailed questions. There will be a more extensive report on the conference in tomorrow's press.

URBAN COMMENTS ON TORUN, BLUMSZTAJN STATUS

AU211328 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Feb 85 pp 4-5

[Transcript of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 12 February]

[Excerpts] David Storey, REUTER: During the Torun trial, the witness Zenon P. said that he had been suspended from duty by General Kiszczak for the duration of the trial. Has he been restored to duty and what is his status right now?

Urban: No, he is still suspended from official duties. There is a new departmental director. I wanted to say director of the fourth department, but that would be wrong because, as a result of reorganization, the fourth department has been split into two departments. In any case, there are new directors.

Robert Strybel, Polish Emigre Press: Mr Minister, it was said after the murder that some sort of cadre review was to take place in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. I would like to find out how many people have been removed in this connection and what percentage of total employees these people comprise.

Urban: The cadre review is on and there are certain cadre shifts stemming from and based on this review. This is a continuous and long process. As far as percentages are concerned, however, you will never obtain this information from me at any stage.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Mr Minister, Mr Blumsztajn [a Solidarity activist] from Paris has tried to return to Warsaw and has not been admitted. It was said that his official passport was no longer valid. Now he is applying for another passport in Paris. Will he receive this passport and be able to return to Poland, and does he still have Polish citizenship?

Urban: I will reply in some detail so that this issue may be properly understood by all those Western newspapers that have, in my opinion, devoted to it an amount of attention that is disproportionate to its importance and have made statements to the effect that he has been banished. These statements are untrue.

On the recommendation of the former Office for Cooperation with the Trade Unions, Seweryn Blumsztajn received on 19 October, 1981 an official passport to go to France for 1 week as a representative of Solidarity's Mazowsze chapter, in order to acquaint himself with the functioning of the French trade union press.

According to the general rules, the passport was valid for 5 years. After the end of his official duty, Blumsztajn remained abroad privately and used his official passport for private purposes. This kind of conduct is a breach of the regulations, specifically paragraph 4 point 2 of the Council of Ministers 11 November, 1981 resolution concerning official passports, according to which an official passport may only be used for the purpose for which it was issued. And this rule is contained inside the passport cover. Therefore, Blumsztajn lost the legal right to stay abroad and use an official passport. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the said resolution, an official passport is to be invalidated when circumstances arise justifying its retention by the person to whom it was issued. The bodies authorized to do this are Polish consular offices and diplomatic representatives. An official passport may also be invalidated and withdrawn for other reasons defined in the law. [list of legal paragraphs relating to passport regulations omitted]

According to Article 4, paragraph 2, point 5 of the 17 June 1959 Passport Law, a passport may be refused or invalidated if the person applying for or bearing the passport has acted to the detriment of PPR interests during his stay abroad and if, in accordance with point 6 of this law, 2 years have not elapsed since this activity. In Seweryn Blumsztajn's case, these rules in the passport law were not applied; instead, it was judged that the above-mentioned Council of Ministers resolution on official passports had been breached. It ought to be stressed that paragraph 14 of the Passport Law says that if an official passport is withdrawn during one's stay abroad, a temporary consular passport is issued for the journey home. Such a solution has not been applied to Seweryn Blumsztajn because it was not clear whether he was returning to Poland for good or only temporarily. In this situation, he was told at the Polish border to report to the Polish consulate in Paris and regulate the status of his stay abroad, and his official passport was invalidated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs Passport Office representative. Seweryn Blumsztajn has reported to the Polish consulate in Paris and right now this matter is being dealt with.

Werner Sonne, ARD: During the Torun trial, the prosectuor said that separate investigations were under way concerning Piotrowski's contacts with the West. May we expect a second trial of Piotrowski in this connection, and if so, when? What can you say on the subject?

Urban: I have nothing to say that would go beyond what has already been said at the trial because I do not think any significant progress has been made in such a short time.

But I will say what is happening since the trial. Up to 7 days from the date of the sentence, a sentenced person may apply for a written justification for the sentence, and this application constitutes a forecast that an appeal may be made. If no such application is made, then the sentence becomes legally binding. So far, Piotrowski has applied personally for a written justification, which he did on 9 February; his defense attorney, Ilasz, did so on the same day; and Pietruszka's defense attorney, Barbara Marczuk, did so on 11 February.

The justification should be delivered within 7 days of the date of application for it. In a complex case, and the Torun trial is such a case, this deadline may be extended. An appeal to revise the sentence must be made within 14 days from the day on which the written justification was supplied to the sentenced person. I have read this in a report prepared by laweyrs. I wish to ask if you understand what I have said. Good.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Could you tell us whether the government is convinced that no other people were involved in Father Popieluszko's murder and whether any further search for possible accomplices is under way?

Urban: The government may or may not be convinced only when it receives the appropriate knowledge of the facts, in this case from the bodies of investigation. As General Czeslaw Kiszczak has already said, investigations into the circumstances behind the case and the search for any other people involved will continue, and if these investigations reveal anything, the government will be able to relate to the new facts. I only wish to stress that all the forecasts announced by General Kiszczak in his television speech immediately after the killing have already been carried out by the Interior Ministry and by Gen Kiszczak himself. However, the forecast of a search for other instigators besides Pietruszka remains in effect, although the trial has not provided any clues that any other people might be involved apart from the four condemned men. And right now we must abide by this objective fact.

Maciej Gorski [affiliation not given]: Mr Minister, on 22 January correspondents asked about tests to reveal the size of the radio audience listening to the Torun trial. You promised an answer to this question.

Urban: Yes, because it seems that the BBC has said that 70 percent of all Poles... No, it was THE NEW YORK TIMES that said that 70 percent of Poles were listening. The measuring equipment which Mr Kaufman has at his disposal is probably inefficient. We have already checked this. The radio broadcasts of the trial at 2230 hours on the first program were listened to by about 10 percent of the adult population of Poland. This is far less than 70 percent, but it is also 10 times the average number of people who listen to this program at that time of day. Normally, only 1 or 2 percent of the population listens to certain programs at that time. This has been determined by the Polish Radio and TV's Public Opinion Research Center in a poll carried out on a representative cross section of the population from 28 to 31 January. They were also asked about their interest in the trial and in the reports on the trial. Thirty percent of those asked were very interested and 45 percent were rather interested, so that 75 percent were interested in the trial to varying degrees. Twenty-two percent said they were not interested, and 3 percent said "no comment."

Michel Castex, AFP: I would like to ask what the legal situation is of the Polish diplomat who was apprehended in Paris on 8 January and asked to leave France within 24 hours. Is he still on the staff of the Polish Embassy in Paris? Also, are the investigations concerning the Solidarity Coordinating Bureau also taking place outside Poland and also in Paris?

Urban: They are only taking place in Poland. But I do not know what is happening to the diplomat about whom the French press has written, because my entire knowledge of this subject is limited to sensational French press reports.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Yesterday, Primate Glemp did not rule out a meeting with Premier Jaruzelski. Does the government intend to meet with the primate and is a date foreseen?

Urban: Such an intention always exists. No date has been fixed. The premier and primate meet when both recognize that the right time for this, a time most favorable for state-church relations, has come.

Rober Strybel, Polish Emigre Press: Does the press law give a person who has been slandered in the press the right to reply to these attacks in the same publication? Thank you.

Urban: It is not as simple as you say. There is an obligation to carry an apology.

ADAM MICHNIK INTERVIEWED ON TORUN TRIAL EFFECTS

PM211201 Paris LE MATIN in French 9-10 Feb 85 p 9

[Interview with dissident Polish historian Adam Michnik by Krzysztof Wolicki in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- LE MATIN: The curtain has come down in Torun. What significance do you think this trial has?

Adam Michnik: Despite the severity of the verdict, I do not think it can be seen as a deliberate demonstration by General Jaruzelski that his government is adhering strictly to the law. While the trial of the murderers was going on in Torun, Solidarity Deputy Chairman Andrezej Gwiazda was tried and sentenced in Gdansk. He was tried in camera, people could go no further than the door of the building, and the court did not hear evidence from a single defense witness. It heard evidence only from the Motorized Units of Citizens' Militia (the riot police!). This means that in Gdansk the officials of the same administration as those who murdered Father Popieluszko were free to imprison the Solidarity deputy chairman, "with the authority of the law behind them."

LE MATIN: But what is the meaning of the Torun verdict?

Adam Michnik: It is difficult to know which kind of terror works best, the Latin American-style terror on trial in Torun, or the purely Stalinist terror applied in Gdansk. In any case there is no doubt that the Torun trial does not herald any return to the law as the force regulating public life. Nor does it herald any liberalization of the government. A section of the Western press takes pleasure in stressing that Poland is the only communist country in which such a trial is possible. That is true. But Poland is also the only communist country in which the clandestine press has around 100 publications, and in which there is a very powerful church.

LE MATIN: Was the government forced to hold this trial?

Adam Michnik: It was trying to achieve three things. First to portray to international opinion Poland under the present regime as a much more liberal country than the other communist countries. That would be making a virtue of necessity. Then, it wanted to show Polish and international public opinion that the leadership team was in no way involved in the crimes. This intention was obvious from clumsy maneuvers, such as when everybody -- the prosecutor, defense, witnesses, and the defendants themselves -- said that there had been no "top level" in this affair, no higher authority. When the plaintiff tried to disturb this nice picture, the presiding judge intervened forcefully! Finally, the government's last aim was a message to the church. Priests, bishops, and the primate were slandered in this way in the early fifties.

LE MATIN: The primate was never mentioned in the trial.

Adam Michnik: They have not started to hit out at Primate Glemp yet, but it will not be long until they do if he continues to refuse to condemn all the bishops who, in obedience to the gospels, demand that basic religious values be respected in public life. In other words, the primate is expected to take the decisive step and cross the border separating the universal and sovereign Catholic Church from the orthodox churches.

That was the aim, but the operation led to the greatest striptease in the system's history. Something irrevocable has been done. All those who followed this trial saw the demonstration of a cultural dualism which exists in Poland -- a clash between two mentalities. The repercussions may be dangerous: it is dangerous to destroy all possibility of communication between the government and society.

When Piotrowski delivers ideological speeches which are fully consistent with those of the prosecutor, and poses as the nation's mentor, and when the mass media, despite their strict censorship, give him wide coverage, we are obviously witnessing an attempt to influence the social conscience. But it is an operation in which the surgeon has no effect on the patient. In fact, my country's political life could do without such surgeons.

LE MATIN: Are you not exaggerating the Polish leaders' spirit of revenge? Could the Torun message have been aimed at somebody else, at the police force which may need a return to discipline?

Adam Michnik: I see things differently. In view of international reactions in the West, especially in France, the existence of political prisoners has become too embarrassing. At present I am convinced there is a central directive on setting in motion a mechanism of repression which has already led to the Bartoszcze affair [reference to case of a rural Solidarity activist whose death was attributed to the Security Police] and a whole series of kidnappings. We are possibly all to blame, the whole of society, because we did not react strongly enough. Father Popieluszko would perhaps still be alive if we had.

LE MATIN: What effect may the verdict in this trial have on the Poles' everyday behavior in the immediate future? Will they be satisfied with it?

Adam Michnik: I am not a prophet, I am a historian. I can only tell you that I am deeply convinced that all observers who regard Poland as a normalized country are completely mistaken. It is impossible to imagine communist normalization which would accept the existence of clandestine structures and a parallel media. In short, in a civilian society, moreover, is it possible to talk of normalization when the sources of tension still exist? Experience teaches me that in considering the system we cannot leave out the "element of surprise." You go to bed in one country and wake up in another. I have experienced this at least five times, so I cannot predict reactions to price increases, or the attempt to remove the limit on the working week. It is also impossible to predict the future initiatives of the government apparatus, which may very well continue its offensive against the church. I simply know that repressive and police methods will not solve any problem.

LE MATIN: "Civilian society" is functioning, but in a limited sphere. The people know everything, so what will happen?

Adam Michnik: Poland has not been sovereign since Yalta, and there are things which the Poles cannot attain. But by constantly tackling what is impossible, and repeating, with Albert Camus, that being realistic means having courage, the Poles are forming a truly realistic society.

ISRAEL'S PERES MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU

Dascalescu, Peres Holds Talks

AU211923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1985 -- The current stage and the prospects of the Romanian-Israeli relations, trade and economic and technical-scientific cooperation, as well as the possibilities, ways and modalities of expanding the two countries' cooperation were analysed during the talks conducted on February 21 in the afternoon between Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the State of Israel, Shim'on Peres, who is paying an official visit to Romania. The two premiers also expressed the wish to develop and expand economic and technical-scientific links, both bilaterally and in third markets, on mutually advantageous terms. The talks, which proceeded in a working atmosphere, were attended by Romanian and Israeli officials.

Ceausescu, Peres Meet Twice

AU212113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1985 -- On Thursday, February 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met with Shim'on Peres, chairman of Israel Labour Party, prime minister of the State of Israel. In the attendance were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Also present was 'Ezer Weitzman, minister without portfolio.

The Israeli Prime Minister warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and expressed satisfaction at the possibility of exchanging further opinions with the RCP and Romanian state leader.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the current stage of the Romanian-Israeli relations and the possibilities of further developing them were analysed. The joint wish was expressed to work for the expansion of economic cooperation in production, of technical-scientific collaboration, for a rise in the volume of trade and for its diversification, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on questions of the international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current extremely complicated international circumstances, action should be taken to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

By mutual agreement, the importance was underscored of the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA on new negotiations on important questions related to nuclear and space weapons and the hope was voiced that the talks would lead to corresponding accords, all while bearing positively on international life as a whole.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's view on the need for everything possible to be done to eliminate the recourse to military ways and settle litigious issues through negotiations. Special attention was paid to developments in the Middle East. In that framework, the Romanian consistent stance was reiterated on the political settlement of the situation in the Middle East. So that it may provide for the establishment of a just and durable peace in that part of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of intensified political-diplomatic efforts in the current stage for the achievement of a lasting and just peace apt to meet the interests of all the peoples in the area. In that connection, the Romanian head of state emphasized the special role of the United Nations Organization and showed that Romania was for the calling of an international conference, under UN aegis, to be attended by all the countries concerned, by the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as by the Soviet Union and the USA, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, for the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of its own included, as well as for the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty, and security of all the states in the region.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres pointed to the appreciation the Romanian constructive stance, President Nicilae Ceausescu's contribution to the peaceful, negotiation settlement of the conflict in the area, the Romanian head of state's initiatives for the building of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the world enjoyed.

The Israeli premier reiterated Israel's position on the situation in the Middle East.

During the interview, the belief was expressed that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Romania, the talks conducted on the occasion would contribute to the further development of the links between Romania and Israel, to the cause of international detente and collaboration.

At the end of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu entertained Premier Shim'on Peres at luncheon. Present were Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Ion Stoian, Ion Ursu. In the attendance was also 'Ezer Weitzman.

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President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shim'on Peres met again on Thursday in the afternoon. In that framework, further views were exchanged on a series of bilateral questions, as well as on aspects of the current international life.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU212120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/2/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honour of the prime minister of the State of Israel, Shim'on Peres. Attending were First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and other officials. The officials accompanying the prime minister of the State of Israel on his Romanian visit also attended.

Peres on Mideast Peace Talks

TA220729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Report from Bucharest by David Landau]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres yesterday asked Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to try to improve relations between China and Israel, and to try to blunt the edge of Soviet hostility towards Israel. If this were accomplished, Peres said, then Israel could consider a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East.

The premier warned newsmen last night against exaggerating the import of this viewpoint. The two conditions would require a real revision in the long-standing policies of these two superpowers and UN Security Council permanent members, he said. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0900 GMT on 22 February adds: "The prime minister has again called on the Jordanian king to launch unconditional peace negotiations. He invited Husayn to come to Israel at the head of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, without PLO representatives. The prime minister was speaking to journalists at the conclusion of his visit to Romania, just prior to his departure for Israel."

Nevertheless, Peres did not demur at a possible analogy between his talks with Ceausescu yesterday, and those of ex-premier Menahem Begin here eight years ago, which contributed substantially to Al-Sadat's peace initiative. "There could be a comparison (to the Begin talks)," Peres said. "That, at any rate, is how President Ceausescu sees our meetings."

Peres met twice with the Romanian leader. For 4 and 1/2 hours from mid-morning to mid-afternoon, and then again for an hour, alone, in the early evening. The second session was not scheduled.

Peres said Ceausescu still strongly favours an international peace conference as the best method of peace making in the Middle East. Peres said he had explained at length Israel's staunch objections to this approach.

"You would have one party there with whom you have no relations (China), another which has cut relations (Russia), a third which seeks to destroy you (Syria), and the PLO...," Peres said.

Peres found, though, that Ceausescu was advocating possible variations to a full-dress international conference — in particular a UN-sponsored peace effort to be launched and mediated by the secretary general.

"I told him: You must persuade us that the UN can work for peace with impartiality."

Peres made it clear last night that a major purpose of his visit to Ceausescu had been to explore possible "avenues towards the East," that is, towards the two great Eastern superpowers. Peres declined to specify what he expected Ceausescu to do following their conversations. Plainly, though, he is hoping that the Romanian president will convey Israel's concerns to Beijing and Moscow.

Peres acknowledged candidly last night that Ceausescu had maintained his high opinion of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat. "'Arafat means business," Peres quoted Ceausescu as saying. "Ceausescu thinks the Amman accord is the first time the PLO has accepted that there must be a negotiated solution in the Middle East. He sees it as a turning point."

Ceausescu had urged Peres to ignore the disunity within the PLO ranks provoked by the Amman accord. "No one can get a unanimous agreement," Peres quoted the Romanian leader as saying. Peres took issue with this assessment, and stressed the PLO's continued use of terrorism as a political weapon. Peres said he had urged Ceausescu "not just to listen to what 'Arafat says, but to watch what he does."

The prime minister said that he had casually suggested to Ceausescu that he visit Israel and have a taste of "our winter sun." Ceausescu had replied that "you need peace, not just sunshine."

At yesterday's meeting at Communist Party headquarters, Peres was flanked by minister without portfolio, 'Ezer Weizman and Ambassador to Romania Tzvi Brosh. During lunch, though, he and Ceausescu moved away from their aides to hold a private chat.

According to the Israeli sources Peres spoke forcefully about the PLO's continued use of terrorism as a political weapon. At this meeting, the sources said, Ceausescu did not offer to mediate contact between Israel and the PLO. They said the atmosphere had been very good, despite the obvious difference of approach to Middle East problems which surfaced as expected.

The Israeli sources said Ceausescu had expressed gratification at the Peres government's decision to quit Lebanon.

Diplomats in Bucharest say Romania's public criticism of Israel over the Lebanon war stopped as soon as the government announced its withdrawal. The president had warm words for Weizman, recalling that Anwar al-Sadat had spoken highly of him during the crucial stages of the Israel-Egypt peace process. "I, too, admire generals who turn towards a course of peace," Ceausescu added.

Peres and Ceausescu agreed on the need to bolster commerce and tourism between their two countries, and there are to be further discussions on a ministerial level.

The two leaders reviewed ongoing economic involvement by their two countries "in third countries," according to Israel sources. The sources did not explain whether this referred to ties with Third World countries, with Eastern bloc countries, or with both.

Peres Concludes Visit

AU220932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/2/1985 -- On February 22, the prime minister of the State of Israel, chairman of Israel Labour party, Shim' on Peres, concluded an official visit paid to Romania at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. Upon departure at Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport, the guest was seen off by the Romanian premier, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, Ion M. Nicolae, and the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, as well as by other Romanian officials.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES MANEA MANESCU

AU212135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 21/2/1985 -- The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, received in Ismailia Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Romania's president and the Egyptian head of state.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed his special satisfaction at the ascending course of relations between his country and Romania, which develop on the basis of the understandings reached during multiple summits. The Egyptian head of state emphasized that the personal relations of close friendship, the feelings of esteem and regard he and President Nicolae Ceausescu nurture for each other underlay the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and peoples both bilaterally and internationally. The Egyptian president was highly appreciative of the Romanian president's activity for peace and understanding in the Middle East and throughout the world.

During the talks, stress was laid on the two countries' determination to do their utmost for the further expansion and deepening of their cooperation on a political, technological, scientific and cultural plane.

The need was underlined to step up efforts toward promoting a policy of peace, halting the arms race, passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, peacefully settling litigious issues, eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. The necessity was also underscored to intensify political-diplomatic efforts with a view to finding a political, negotiated solution to the situation in the Middle East as well as to the other states of conflict in the world. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

AU211919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings ended in Bucharest on February 21, examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. In view of the possibilities provided by the economies of the two countries, new ways and actions were agreed upon of further intensifying economic cooperation in fields of mutual interest, of expanding and diversifying trade.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairman of the commission, Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture and the food industry, and Joao dos Santos Ferreira, minister for agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed the protocol of the session.

RCP DECISION ON 9 MAY ANNIVERSARIES PUBLISHED

AU191009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Feb 85 pp 1 and 5

["Decision on the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism and on Marking Romania's Independence Day" adopted at the 15 February Bucharest meeting of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee]

[Text] On 9 May this year, the Romanian people, along with all of progressive mankind, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, an event of overwhelming significance in mankind's history and in the struggle of all nations against the most reactionary forces of imperialism, darkness, and war.

By happy coincidence, on 9 May we will also celebrate "Independence Day," a bright page in our national history and in the Romanian people's century-long struggle for freedom and independence, by paying ardent homage to the highly honoring our nation's heroes and all those who, through deeds of great daring on the battlefield, have sealed, with their blood, the historic act of the 1877 proclamation of Romania's full state independence.

The free and dignified Romanian people, who are fully engaged in building the most just and humane society ever known, the socialist and communist society, will mark these events as two decisive points in their destiny, which contributed to their free and independent assertion among all nations.

The Romanian people present themselves at this glorious jubilee anniversary of the victory over fascism with the knowledge that they have done their duty and with a feeling of legitimate pride for having directly contributed, with material and human efforts, to the huge battle waged by the anti-Hitlerite coalition forces to defeat the most dangerous enemy of the people's freedom and independence and of peace and progress throughout the world, namely fascism.

Knowing, from their own multimillenary experience, the meaning of foreign domination and oppression, the Romanian people have acted in the spirit of their rich traditions of struggle for freedom, unity, and national independence, and have resolutely raised themselves against fascism and its policy of oppression from the very first moments of its emergence. It is known that the heroic January-February 1933 revolutionary struggle of the Romanian workers class were the first great mass antifascist demonstrations in Europe after Hitler's coming to power in Germany.

In the prewar years, voicing the will and determination of the country's progressive and patriotic forces and all the people's desire, the RCP organized and led great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations and actions. The big 1 May 1939 demonstration -- in the organization and unfolding of which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu played a decisive role -- was a strong manifestation against fascism and war. At the RCP's call, the workers class and the progressive and patriotic forces in Romania increased their militancy and stubbornly opposed the antinational policy promoted by certain governing circles that pushed Romania into Hitlerite Germany's sphere of influence and later dragged our country, against the people's will, into the criminal war launched by Hitler against the USSR.

During the war, the Romanian people's antifascist and anti-Hitlerite struggle acquired the scope of a true national, population resistance movement. In that difficult period, the RCP organized and led broad actions to sabotage the Hitlerite war machine and set up groups of partisans who fought against the Hitlerite occupiers. The party also carried out extensive activity to unite all the country's patriotic, democratic, and antifascist forces in a broad front of struggle for taking Romania out of that war and joining the coalition of antifascist forces. Facing the terror of prisons and firing squads, thousands of our country's sons -- Communists, patriots, and antifascists -- gave their lives in this clash with the fascist war machine.

By carrying out the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944, which led to the overthrow of Antonescu's government of military dictatorship, the Romanian people shook off fascist domination, took their fate into their own hands, and from the very first moments turned arms against Hitlerite Germany and joined the antifascist coalition with all their military and economic potential, fighting alongside the coalition armies until the final victory over Hitlerite Germany. Through their determination, heroism, and great sacrifices in this struggle against Hitlerite Germany, the Romanian people have proven in actual fact that they had nothing in common with those who launched the war against the USSR and that their aspirations were on the side of the peoples who opposed fascism and of the struggle for justice, freedom, and independence.

Romania's joining the USSR and other forces of the United Nations in the antifascist war -- at a time when its outcome had not yet been decided and Nazi Germany was far from being defeated -- was a powerful blow to Hitler's strategic plans and led to the collapse of the entire Balkan front, thus broadly opening up the road for the Soviet Army's rapid advance and the crushing of Nazi Germany's military complex in this part of Europe. This shortened the length of the war by at least 6 months and decisively speeded up the victory of the allied armies over fascist Germany.

After liberating the capital and the greater part of the country from the occupation of Hitlerite troops -- through tough battles waged with the help of the people and patriotic combat groups -- the Romanian Army continued to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers to liberate the northwestern part of Romania, which had been occupied by Horthyist Hungary in the wake of the loathsome fascist Vienna Diktat of 30 August 1940.

After driving away all Hitlerite-Horthyist troops from the fatherland's territory on 25 October 1944, the Romanian soldiers -- beside the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the war and made the greatest sacrifices in the huge battle to defeat fascism -- struggled heroically and participated actively in the liberation of Hungary, the CSSR, and part of Austria, until the victorious conclusion of the war.

On 9 May 1945, when the anti-Hitlerite war concluded with the brilliant victory of the United Nations, the Romanian Army had covered more than 1,700 km from the Black Sea to Bohemia, having liberated over 3,800 localities, including 53 towns. Throughout that war, the Romanian Army had some 540,000 soldiers and officers on the front and lost almost 170,000 people -- dead, wounded, and missing. For their courage and valor in battle, more than 300,000 Romanian military were decorated with high Soviet, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Romanian orders and war medals. Romania' s economic contribution to the defeat of the Hitlerite war machine amounted to more than $1 billion, at the 1938 rate, which was equal to at least 4 times Romania's budgetary income in 1938.

Through its front troops and the material and human forces mobilized to support the antifascist front, Romania occupied -- as assessed by many prominent figures of the United Nations coalition, including participants in the Paris Peace conference -- fourth place among the countries that contributed to Hitlerite Germany's defeat, after the USSR, the United States, and England. Therefore, drawing the balance sheet of the war at the Paris Peace Conference, the USSR foreign minister said: "We all know that Romania was the state which, through resolute action, liberated itself from Antonescu's fascist regime and joined the allies ..... Together with us and the allied troops, new and democratic Romania began its struggle for Hitler's defeat and made considerable sacrifices in this struggle. All of us acknowledge the sacrifices made by the Romanian people for this casue." English member of Parliament J. Thomas said in the House of Commons: "As Romania is the fourth country with troops on the front against Germany, we should propose that it be granted the status of co-belligerent."

At the end of the anti-Hitlerite war, the Romanian Army returned home victorious, with its combat flags covered with glory, and marched under the Arc de Triomphe as a winning army that had more than done its duty to the fatherland and people and to the cause of saving mankind from the horrors of fascism, thus gaining the well-deserved gratitude of other peoples and all mankind.

Now, on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we must draw all appropriate conclusions from the circumstances and causes that led to the start of World War II and must do our best to firmly work, along with all peoples and peace-loving forces everywhere, to ensure that such a calamity will never happen again.

In the 40th years since the victory over fascism, profound revolutionary political and social changes have occurred in the world. New socialist countries have appeared in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. All of these countries represent a huge force for peace and progress. The colonial system has collapsed and disintegrated; on its ruins, a large number of independent states came into being, states that are increasingly asserting the determination to develop in freedom, in accordance with their own wishes and aspirations. Many of these countries are opting for the socialist road of socioeconomic development. Throughout the world we witness the development of the struggle of peoples to defend and consolidate national independence, against the imperialist policy of domination and oppression and for a free and autonomous development, along the road of progress, democracy and peace.

However, one must state that, concurrently with the increasing assertion of the will of peoples to become full masters of their own destiny and live in peace and cooperation, there are still manifestations of the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of maintaining and acquiring new spheres of influence, and of violating the rights and freedoms of the broad masses and the independence and sovereignty of peoples. A number of old conflicts continue to persist and become even worse, while new ones appear in various parts of the planet. As an outcome of all these developments, particularly the accentuation of the arms race, especially the nuclear one, international life has reached a state of great tension, which seriously jeopardizes the life and freedom of peoples and the peace of all mankind. Under current international circumstances, a world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear one that might lead to the destruction of the European Continent and to life itself on our planet.

In these circumstances, halting the arms race, precluding a war, and defending peace represent the key problems of our age. This now requires, more than ever before, that all peoples -- particularly those in Europe which have fully experienced during this century, the consequences of two world wars -- should learn from the lessons of history, pool their efforts, and actively cooperate before it is too late to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation, war, and a nuclear catastrophe.

Romania welcomed the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers at the beginning of this year and believes that the understandings reached on organizing negotiations on important problems regarding nuclear and space weapons are a positive factor of great significance. The world's people expect that the two great nuclear powers should make further efforts to ensure that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations scheduled to start in March tackle in a highly responsible spirit the problems pertaining to halting the nuclear arms race, the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, and the Soviet nuclear countermeasures; these talks should open up the road for appropriate understandings on withdrawing missiles from Europe and later all nuclear weapons from the continent. We also believe that it is most important to halt any actions aimed at introducing weapons into outer space, as this can pose a huge threat to the life of all peoples of our planet.

In view of the serious situation in Europe and the fact that the great majority of nuclear weapons are concentrated on our continent, Romania deems it necessary for all European peoples and countries to be more active and to participate,in an appropriate form, in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear disarmament issues. It is particularly necessary for the countries belonging to the two military pacts -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- to meet, discuss, and contribute to the success of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States. Everything possible should be done to reach agreements on eliminating intermediate-range missiles and all nuclear weapons from the continent and the whole world and strengthening trust and security in the world. Beyond any differences concerning social systems, we must achieve a united Europe of peace and cooperation, without arms and wars!

In accordance with its consistent policy of peace and cooperation, Romania militates and will continue to militate unswervingly within various international forums and bodies, for a policy of disarmament, cooperation, and detente; it will closely cooperate with the peoples and all forces advocating and militating for halting the arms race and eliminating nuclear danger; it will support and be united with the great anti war and antinuclear movements in Europe and throughout the world, and in the struggle for defending the supreme right of men and peoples to life, free and dignified existence, and peace!

On 9 May, our people celebrate the victory over fascism and the day of Romania's state independence in an atmosphere of great creative upsurge and by acting in close unity with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

The Romanian people meet the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and "Independence Day" with historic victories in all fields of activity. In the 40 years since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and since the complete and final defeat of fascism, Romania has covered several historical stages ranging from a system based on oppression and exploitation in the past, to the comprehensively developed socialist society of today. From a poorly developed country with a predominantly agricultural economy, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian state with a strong and modern industry, a socialist agriculture in full development, and a continuously growing material and cultural living standard.

During this period, a decisive importance devolves on the stage inaugurated 20 years ago by the ninth party congresss -- the richest period in the entire history of our country -- a stage that is called by all our people, with justified pride, the "Ceausescu Era." All the great achievements of this period are indissolubly linked with the name and activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, who is brilliantly leading the destinies of the fatherland and the Romanian people along the road of socialism, communism, well-being and peace.

In view of the great importance of the events marked on 9 May this year, the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee decides:

-- The Romanian people will meet victory day over fascism by intensifying their actions for disarmament and peace, for withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and for freeing our continent from all kinds of nuclear weapons. We must continue to do everything to strengthen cooperation with all nations in order to actively contribute to the efforts to assert the policy of detente, equal cooperation among nations, and security and cooperation in the world.

-- In accordance with its consistent policy of peace and cooperation, Romania will further develop cooperation with socialist countries, developing and nonaligned countries, the developed capitalist states, and all peoples, regardless of social system, with a view to constructively solving the great and complex problems facing contemporary mankind.

-- The 9 May anniversaries must be an opportunity for the manifestation of all our people's creative efforts to implement the program for the country's socioeconomic development and the historic documents adopted by the 13th RCP Congress, the sure guarantee for increasing the strength of our socialist fatherland, raising it onto higher speaks of progress and civilization and strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty.

-- In honor to 9 May, party bodies and organizations and mass and public organizations will organize broad political, ideological, cultural, and educational activities in enterprises, institutions, schools, faculties, military units, towns, and villages, and broad actions aimed at pointing out the historic significance of the victory over fascism, Romania's contribution to the anti-Hitlerite war, and the Romanian people's struggle for national unity and independence. In this respect, all these activities should highlight the significance of the great revolutionary changes in the country's sociopolitical life and the victory of socialism in our fatherland.

Particular emphasis will be laid on the ideas and orientations of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the lessons of World War II and the intensification of the struggle of peoples for peace, disarmament, and national independence and sovereignty.

--The Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the county committees for socialist culture and education, and the creative unions will take measures to organize broad political and educational manifestations pegged to 9 May events in museums, libraries, cultural and other clubs, cultural houses, theaters, cinemas, and other cultural and educational institutions.

--The press and radio and television will publish and broadcast articles, studies, special ideological, political, and educational programs, and documentaries devoted to the Romanian people's struggle for independence; Romania's contribution to the defeat of fascism; the Romanian Army's heroism; the achievements of the socialist revolution and construction in Romania; and the great achievements obtained in the period inaugurated by the ninth party congress. The Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, together with Romanian radio and television, will organize a competition called "Our Youth, and Revolutionary Youth of the Fatherland."

--Within the framework of events devoted to the 9 May anniversaries, the National Council for Science and Technology will organize a nationwide scientific session devoted to the Romanian people's struggle for unity and independence, Romania's contribution to the victory over fascism, and the lessons to be drawn with a view to intensifying the struggle of peoples to achieve a climate of peace and cooperation among all nations.

--An exhibition of documentary photographs will be organized in Bucharest on the Romanian people's contribution to the victory over fascism and on Socialist Romania's policy for peace, cooperation, and freedom for all peoples. Likewise, a plastic arts exhibition devoted to these events will be organized and a stamp and other postal effects will be issued.

--On 9 May, wreaths and garlands will be laid at monuments connected with the struggle for Romania's state independence, against fascism, and for the fatherland's liberation at heroes' cemeteries. Wreaths and garlands will also be laid at the Soviet soldiers' cemeteries and at the British military cemetery.

--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Romania Association wll support institutions, organizations, and other establishments abroad that organize scientific and cultural events devoted to 9 May, with a view to presenting the Romanian people's contribution to the victory over fascism and Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to solving key problems of contemporary mankind. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with AGERPRES, Romanian radio and television, and the Ministry of Tourism will organize fact-finding visits for foreign journalists accredited in Romania to places where the Romanian Army fought difficult battles against Hitlerite and Horthyist troops for the country's liberation.

All actions devoted to 9 May strongly assert Socialist Romania and the Romanian people's determination to further strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries, with advanced, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces, and with peace movements everywhere, with a view to ensuring a new course in the international life, bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear, preventing a nuclear war and destruction, establishing a lasting climate of security, trust, detente, and cooperation -- in which each people can fully devote their efforts toward free and independent socioeconomic development -- and building a better and more just world on our planet.

LCY CC MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING PLENUM

LD211622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today Hamdiga Pozderac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, and Marko Lolic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary, talked with accredited correspondents about the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum scheduled on 5 March.

This plenary session, Pozderac said, was prepared in the real sense of the word by all party members. The 8-month discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum has yielded an enormous number of proposals and suggestions on how to improve the text of the conclusions, and, more importantly, it has supplemented the assessment of the situation in society and the LC, that the Central Committee offered. The conclusions that will be adopted at the next session, he said, should be a kind of action program for the LCY, which will be consistently and efficiently implemented both before and after the 13th LCY Congress. Pozderaz and Lolic consider that the real value of the conclusions lie in the fact that, without embellishment, they express the real views and demands of the party members.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

LD221043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has held a session with Veselin Djuranovic in the chair. Presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republic and socialist autonomous provinces and the top-ranking officials of the federation took part in the work of the session.

The session is reported to have discussed some of the most significant issues in implementing the economic policy in 1985, with particular reference to the price policy and the policy of the working people and citizens' standard of living. It was pointed out that the figures on production and exports in January confirm that the positive tendencies in economic activity last year have not stabilized. In addition to the increase in prices that are in line with the positions laid down by the resolution, there has also been an uncontrolled increase in other prices and thus also of inflation, which has brought about a drop in real personal incomes and in the population's standard of living. All this could exert an unfavorable influence on the implementation of crucial tasks laid down by the 1985 resolution.

The session pointed out the very negative consequences of the widespread practice of increasing total receipts and income by high price increases rather than by increasing production, work productivity, and exports. At the same time, the activity of sociopolitical communities and organizations, from the commune to the federation, is not correspondingly orientated toward and concentrated on the elimination of the causes of inflation. The necessary degree of interdependence between the measures of economic policy taken at all levels has not been ensured either. The Presidency pointed out the danger of reconciling oneself with the high inflation and thus also with the insufficient activity aimed at overcoming its causes. In making this assessment, the Presidency believes that the social action to implement the goals and tasks of the anti-inflation program should be made more efficient and stressed the demand that the anti-inflation program be expanded in line with the present demands of the economic stabilization.

The economic trends at the beginning of the year confirm even more that the main task this year is to increase production, exports, productivity of labor, and the efficiency of economic activity, as well as to maintain consumption within real income frameworks.

Particular significance should be attached to creating and implementing joint export programs at the Yugoslav level and to the implementation of the food production program this year. It is necessary to combat speculative retention of reserves and the monopolistic position on the market.

The Presidency was informed of the economic measures that the Federal Executive Council is preparing, the aim of which is to regulate the situation on the market, strengthen the elements of economic compulsion, halt the unjustified price increase, and carry out other tasks of the economic stabilization. These measures should be adopted and applied urgently.

The Presidency was briefed on the fact that the republics and provinces are taking relevant social policy measures and measures to protect the standard of living, in particular of that section of the population that lives on small personal incomes. It was said in this context that the protective measures that are necessary from time to time, can never replace the active social policy defined in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The demand that the systemic laws be adopted within the established deadlines was emphasized.

In discussing the economic trends and the causes of certain negative tendencies, as well as problems that emerge in the process of adopting individual measures of the economic policy, the Presidency pointed out in particular the need that priority be given to the tasks of socioeconomic development that stem from the joint interests of the country as a whole, and that there should be more resolute opposition than so far to the type of pressures that curb these key tasks of implementing the economic policy and block their implementation from the positions of egotistical one-sided interests.

President Djuranovic informed the Presidency of the results of the official and friendly visit paid to our country by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. In assessing the Yugoslav-Cypriot talks as a continuation of the fruitful and intensive dialogue between the two nonaligned countries in the spirit of the tradition of good relations, the foundations of which were laid and consolidated by Presidents Tito and Makarios, the Presidency noted that they will contribute to the further promotion of friendly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation in all spheres of joint interest. In this respect the opportunities, interests, and readiness to expand further the economic cooperation between the two countries were pointed out. The Presidency expressed the conviction that the process of negotiations between the two Cypriot communities on an equitable basis, which has been going on under the aegis of the UN secretary general, will be continued as soon as possible with the aim of achieving a mutually acceptable solution, along with full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, on the basis of the resolutions of the world organization and the Nonaligned Movement.

The talks on topical international political and economic subjects confirmed the adherence of the two countries to the principles of the policy of nonalignment and reflected, as stated at the session, the identity of views regarding the need to make the movement more dynamic in seeking solutions for outstanding international problems.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEBATES OIL PRODUCTION

LD211903 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Executive Council [FEC], with Janez Zemljaric in the chair, determined the attitudes and assessments on current and long-term problems in the Yugoslav oil industry.

It was noted that refinery capacities, particularly for primary production, are being used at an average of 50 percent. This means that social resources in this activity are not used rationally enough. Only 30 percent of the Yugoslav oil pipeline capacity is being used. The structure of the production of oil derivatives is not favorable because most production is so-called black derivatives -- fuel oil and such like. The assessment was also made that there is not enough investment in developing Yugoslav oil production and in prospecting for oil and gas deposits.

Because of the expiry of mandate. The FEC relieved Franta Komel, director of the Federal Statistics Institute, of his post with effect on 1 March. Dr Dragutin Grupkovic, deputy federal secretary of finance, was appointed new director of the above institute.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DEBATES PLANNING BILL

AU211916 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Debate on the bill on the social planning system and on the SFRY social plan has been continued in the SFRY Assembly. Nedeljko Mirkovic reports on what was said at the session of the Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy:

The debates on the bill on the social planning system and on the social plan of the country that have been held to date did not deny the constitutionality of the document, even concerning the so-called controversial questions, Spasoje Medenica, Federal Executive Council member, pointed out, and added that views should be confronted only concerning the suitability of some solutions.

Delegates failed to agree completely with Spasoje Medenica's proposal. The Slovene delegate, Ivo Klemencic, noted that those who basically conduct planning are workers in associated labor and working people in local communities. The new bill moves the focus of planning toward institutions. Luka Reljic, Bosnia-Hercegovina delegate, thinks that the role of sociopolitical communities in planning will intensify at the expense of associated labor, and Nikola Kmezic, Vojvodina delegate, added that an impression has been created that those proposing the bill are inclined more to a state than to a self-management plan. According to Kmezic, neglecting self-management agreements and social accords essentially means changing the planning system and differs from the Law on Associated Labor.

Nikola Kmezic, also Vojvodina delegate, warned that this has been the first attempt since the adoption of the Constitution to regulate planning in the SR of Serbia by federal law. The proposed solutions considerably narrow down the rights of the provinces. The Kosovo delegate, Staja Zdravkovic, agrees with this. The elaboration of these solutions would lacerate the financial rights of collectives in the province, Kmezic continued. It would lead to abandoning the orientation that regards provinces as federal constituent elements, the status of the province would even be reduced to cultural autonomy, Kmezic concluded.

Krsta Avramovic, SR of Serbia delegate, pointed out that the opinion in the SR of Serbia is that the bill's articles concerning plans in Serbia and the provinces are in accord with the Constitution.

[Begin Avramovic recording] We have discussed this and decided that it agrees with the SFRY Constitution, with the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia as a republic, and the constitutional position of the provinces, which are the elements of the federation and constituent parts of the SR of Serbia, and that the drafters, starting from the planning system, also had to consider the position of the SR of Serbia as a complex sociopolitical community of which the two socialist autonomous provinces are constituent parts.

There is no need for further amendments; on the contrary, there is reason for Article 33, in full with this addition that we proposed, and Article 34, to remain as they are proposed. Of course, during the further work in the Federal Chamber, one can demand a more precise formulation if there are any misunderstandings, but we think that the essential orientation given in both articles should remain. [end recording]

SPILJAK ADDRESSES KOPRIVNICA LC ON GAZI CRIMES

LD211038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 85

["People Should Be Told the Truth" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Koprivnica, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The tasks of LC members in the economic development of the Koprivnica commune and their responsibility for the results registered by the associated labor organizations of this area were the focus of today's session of the Koprivnica LC conference. Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium, and Milan Rukavina Sain and Jelica Radojcevic, Croatia LC Central Committee members, took part, among others, in the work of this meeting.

Taking part in the debate , Mika Spiljak, Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium president, pointed out the basic causes that have led not only to the existing economic and other difficulties in our country, but also the consequences that are now emerging. In addition he spoke of the solutions accepted by Communists and other working people, as well as of the results already being achieved and that are most noticeable in the increase in industrial production, the realization of a positive balance of payments, and similar things.

Spiljak then dealt with subjective difficulties which Koprivnica Communists had faced. In this context, he said, among other things: "You have been particularly affected by the affair forced on the largest collective, Podravka. The 2 years of suspicions, accusations, and investigations that the affair imposed on cadres, and the trials and dismissals have inflicted great damage on the peoples and cadres, and also immense material damage to Podravka and Koprivnica as a whole. This damage was inflicted by a man whose family had made a significant contribution to the national liberation struggle and he, therefore, enjoyed great prestige and nobody could ever imagine that he could do such a thing. But, unfortunately, he did. This man is Pavle Gazi who did a lot of meritorious work for many years developing Podravka." [Pavle Gazi was dismissed from his post as Croatian secretary for internal affairs about 2 years ago, about the same time he was expelled from the Croatian LC Central Committee]

"This should be said openly and honestly. However, nobody could have expected what he did. Nobody could imagine he would use the methods that he did use and inflict such enormous damage. He was believed, and this was the reason, the republican leadership also believed him, at first, when he maintained that great crimes were committed at Podravka, that there were great problems, and that extensive investigations he cast suspicion and accused people, and he also misled you in Koprivnica, as well as the republican leadership. A large number of people have had serious accusations directed at them and been made suspect. And what was the end of it all?

"After all the efforts to prove that they were criminals, that they were guilty of what they had been accused of, and after lengthy investigations to find the culprit, most of the people had the accusations against them dismissed. It has been demonstrated that these were rigged accusations and nothing was true.

"Only a few court cases are still at the district court and at the Supreme Court, and we shall see what will happen. Now it is known -- but it was not known at the time and was not been known for a long time — that he had personally exerted pressure on individuals during the Podravka affair to make false statements and to accuse people in order that he could then arrest and prosecute them. When some did not want to make false statements, he threatened them with arrest; some he put into prison or on trial, and after lengthy investigating proceudre and suspicions, the court acquitted them.

"Therefore, Pavle Gazi's deeds are grave criminal deeds. Most of the wrongly accused have been acquitted by the court, but it is the collective, the workers of Podravka and all of Koprivnica who are paying for this today. Gazi acted in a similar manner in INA [state oil and gas company].

"Therefore several LC members and directors were accused and arrested and Gazi was directly responsible for these accusations and arrests. I contacted him personally on several occasions while he was republican secretary for internal affairs, in order to draw his attention to my doubts about the way the investigations were carried out; it did not look to me like crime detection. He gave me assurances to the contrary. After all the investigations and attempts to prove the crime, nothing has been proved in INA and the court acquitted people. Nevertheless, a few people have been indicted. For months they have been sitting in prison being questioned. People became sick, they were operated on, their character defamed, and today, nobody cares. We cannot leave it at that.

"Thus people have been wrongly accused and compromised, both as people and as LC members. Immense material damage has been inflicted on INA work organizations. Due to these false accusations, due to suspicions and people being arrested, the necessary equipment for gas production at the Molve 2 oil field has stopped because the affair about pipes was fabricated. Pipes had in fact been purchased for Molve and for various sections of Naftaplin. But because people had been under suspicion and put into prison for a year or even 2 years, no purchase went any further. We were left without this material: Molve did not produce; people were left without gas. The reasons we found ourselves in this situation, why we had difficulties with gas was because the people who had purchased (?the pipes) had been arrested. After a few months the investigation proved that there had been no criminal activity and people were released, but we were left without gas. You here in Podravina know best how much this cost you. According to a Naftaplin analysis, in 1983 along Naftaplin lost about 440 billion old dinars in its oil and gas production due to these interrogations, due to people being arrested, and to material and reproduction material not having been imported.

"This is the official report by Naftaplin. Why did I mention this here? Because I have also noted in the report that this problem is still present here. Because I know that secretly all sorts of stories are circulating, that false information is being given, that those who backed him still have a strong interest in hushing all this up and not telling the people. Therefore, I believe that this had to be said and right now, when the court decisions have been passed, when the situation has been clarified in court, when it is clear that the accusations have been false and were planted.

"People must be told the truth because lies are still being spread about Gazi's alleged innocence. From the few things I have presented, you can clearly see what this innocence was like and how much damage it has inflicted, above all on Podravka, on INA's prestige, the material consequences of that damage, and how people had been wrongly slandered."

Radovan Pericic, from the Bilokalnik composite associated labor organization, was elected at the Koprivnica LC Committee Presidium session as the new president.

KRUNIC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON NATIONALISM

LD211630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Zrenjanin, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- We are moving toward times that will demand much more from journalists and that will be much more difficult for them, Bosko Krunic, Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee president said at today's assembly of the Vojvodina Journalists' Society in Zrenjanin. In view of the very complex internal political and economic circumstances and the difficult process of struggle to implement the basic constitutional principles for the development of self-management and democratization of life in general, in particular in the LC, much more knowledge and responsibility, more sensitivity, and personal and collective discipline will be demanded from journalists.

We are moving toward the LCY Central Committee session that will adopt conclusions. We are all enthusiastic about the way the public debate has proceeded in the last 6-7 months, a debate that was exceptionally significant and that will certainly go down in LC history as one of the most important events.

However, it would not be good to idealize the situation, regardless of the fact that 150 amendments and some 6,000 pages of various proposals, comments, and suggestions came from the debate. We must have fairly severe critical attitudes toward that which is going on in the LC, responsibility for the times in which we live, and the historical obligations of the LC. In the 2 million-strong party membership, in Krunic's words, there is still quite a lot of passiveness, opportunism, acceptance of the situation, lack of resistance to nationalism, other negative phenomena, and counterrevolutionary tendencies in society. Not all organizations have been strong enough to come to grips with the situation pointed out in the all-party debate. Krunic pointed out that the truth that this debate has demonstrated should not be overlooked either; that is, there are weaknesses in LC sections, and following the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum, we should insist on a change in the situation, even if it means getting rid of the inactive, of those who behave contrary to the LC statute and program.

What will be of exceptional significance this year, Krunic stresses, is the extent of persistence with which we will wage in the LC and in society ideopolitical action against nationalism and other counterrevolutionary tendencies, all forms of opposition conduct, and enemy activity. This is not the time to reconcile ourselves with and lull ourselves into thinking that nationalist phenomena of a passing nature appear here and there; nor should we justify this kind of behavior with the idea of more important work to do. It should be stressed that nationalism is now one of the greatest evils, a phenomenon that has gained momentum in many environments and affected a broad strata, including sections of the young. We must face these facts without dramatization. We in Vojvodina are always on the ball when it comes to nationalism. Regardless of the extent to which it is spreading, we cannot be passive observers of what is going on, not just in Vojvodina, but also in other parts of the country. There is no nationalism that would be less dangerous because it is imported or because it manifests itself in "minor" forms. This does not, however, mean that nationalism is the bogey with which we shall frighten someone. We are not afraid of it when we courageously embark on a war against its exponents and phenomena. Of course, punishments are not everything. Both the old and the new experiences teach us that matters cannot be resolved, or at least not only with punishments. It is from this that obligations, tasks, and great responsibilities of all public information media stem. There can be no dialogue with nationalists; there can be no concessions to nationalism. Any tactical game in this respect would be dangerous for the unity of the country, for brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia, Bosko Krunic stressed.

SERBIAN INFORMATION HEAD ON 'SPECIAL WAR'

LD220647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 21 Feb 85

["NIN: Interview With Vojislav Micovic on Special War" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- The strategists of the special war against the SFRY also had their plans during the so-called post-Tito period. As a rule pressures on us increase when we have difficulties, when the economic and political circumstances in the country are more complex. This also happened during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, when we found ourselves in an economic crisis and at the time started the debate on the changes in the political system.

This was stated by Dr Vojislav Micovic, republican secretary of the SR of Serbia for information, in his interview with NIN carried in tomorrow's issue. The main ideological element of the special war is, in his words, anticommunism, and the political meaning of the strategy toward Yugoslavia: to create the system of political pluralism of bourgeois orientation, or the system of socialist democracy without self-management and foreign political alignment.

At one of the centers where the psychological propaganda and ideological war is waged, the aim was formulated, Micovic said, to eliminate communist rule in Yugolavia in any form whatsoever. To achieve this aim, various opposition groups should be systematically helped and given publicity, and various Yugoslav dissidents, who, it is said, need not be explicitly anticommunist, should be publicized. Centralist forces in Yugoslavia should continue to get help, but at the same time so should separatist and nationalistic ones. There are particular speculations about national differences and it is said that the idea of nationalism is stronger than the idea of communism and that this card should be played for some time to come.

It is also said that "in the ideological struggle against communism in Yugoslavia the consumer mentality should be significantly encouraged because this mentality refutes all the theories of communist egalitarianism," that the "Nonaligned Movement should continue to be split," and that it is necessary to win over for all these goals certain political allies -- members of the so-called liberal intelligentsia.

The main and striking target of the indoctrination is, Micovic pointed out, that section of the social structure in which there are certain critical moods. Everything is oriented toward encouraging dissatisfaction, preference for another system of values, and causing a state of crisis. This activity primarily proceeds through groups inside the country that are in close collusion with the foreign factor and pressure groups (various organizations and services, mass communication media, extremist emigres, and such).

Commenting on the pressures exerted on the SFRY, Micovic said that they differed in their purposes. Recently, it was the question of our economic situation and the debates on the political system. The problem of so-called human rights was staged in connection with some trials, and thus a propaganda campaign was launched with a precise scenario -- the protagonists being foreign services, organizations, and some public media, as well as various groups of malcontents in the country whom foreign services manipulate, although they know that they represent nothing in the country. They are in fact not concerned about them. The important thing is only that they have reasons to attack the SFRY. Recently, we heard an open admission by some Western journalists that they exerted pressure on the Belgrade court; even the verdict was the result of these pressures. This is done by the same people, Micovic noted, who wrote so much about the independence and freedom of the court and of the judiciary.

TURKISH MINORITY UNREST IN BULGARIA VIEWED

LD211423 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 21 (TANJUG) -- Reports on the unrests in the Rhodope and border regions of Bulgaria, i.e. on the resistance of the Turkish minority there, have not come as a surprise.

This is written in the latest issue of the Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS which notes that "the invisible war", as former Bulgarian Minister of the Interior Anton Jugov described relations between the Bulgarian Government and Turkish minority, started back in the first months of the Fatherland Front's government.

That war included emigration, assimilation (official recognition of Bulgarian personal names alone), the closing down of mosques (all 1320 of them, except the one in Sofia) and bloody unrests.

In spite of the well organized wall of silence, reports leaked out that, for example, a larger number of Turks were killed in unrests back in 1971. The last larger unrests took place in 1981 when, according to an official statement, 7 "Turkish bandits" were killed.

The political practice implemented by the Bulgarian state and leading political factors in relations towards the Macedonian and Turkish minorities whose extreme moves and open opposition occasionally disturb the public, has its ideological and legal-theoretical cover, writes the review.

As distinct from the 1947 Constitution, Bulgaria's present Constitution, promulgated in 1971, does not at all mention minorities or any special minority rights, notes the review.

The review of international affairs writes that the Bulgarian Encyclopedia, an edition of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, cites that the majority of population in Bulgaria "are free from religious and similar fallacies".

At the last Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum a decision was taken to "accelerate the process of formation of homogenous socialist Bulgarian nation."

In the explanation of the need for "accelerating" this new wave of assimilation of the Turkish (and Macedonian) minority, the Central Committee said that nationality, as an element of the transcended bourgeois society, is a residue of the past.

This residue will, through the purification and homogenization of the population, completely disappear and develop into a united Bulgarian socialist nation, says the Central Committee.

Those well acquainted with the situation in Bulgaria say that the latest unrests surprised the Bulgarian leadership who, actually, wanted only to implement "without delay" the mentioned decisions of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum Plenum, writes the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.